The National Ero is published every Thursday, or anth street, apposite Odd Fellows' Hall. Single copy \$2 Ten copies \$15
Three copies \$5 Single copy six months 1
Five copies \$ Ten oppies six months 8
Payment in advance is uniformly required.
Rates of Advertising.—Ten esuits a line for the first isortion, five cents a line for each subsequent one.

ness of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

IH VATTONATION

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1854. •

ening and deteriorating influence of habit, and the perhaps unavoidable tendency to believe everything subordinate as in itself inferior, soon

This seemed to him much as it would seem

of burthen dragging a few pounds' weight above their proper and merciful load, soon comes to regard the extraordinary measure as the proper burthen, and to look upon the hapless brute, which is pining away by inches, in imperceptible and insensible decay, as merely performing the model of the mobiles of the solution the work, and filling the station, to perform and fill which it was created. And so, and yet more fatally, as regards the subjugation of man, or a class of men, to man. We commence by degrading, and end by thinking of him as of one naturally degraded. We reduce him to the standard and condition of a brute, then assume that he is that a butter in Selliente its allege. but prevails, more or less, in relation to all ser vitude and inferiority, voluntary or involuntary; so that many of the best, all, indeed, but the

S this

to no

degenerating still, as must occur, from sire to son, through centuries, the race itself, from so-cial, sinks into natural, degradation.

This had already occurred in a very great degree in the Saxon serfs of England, who had been slaves of Saxons, for many centuries been slaves of Saxons, for many centuries between the free-born and the slave, of the common state of misery and real or quasi servitude—for many, who had once been landhold-degraded on the common state of misery and real or quasi servitude—for many, who had once been landhold-auffering so pitiable and so abject, that, generation succeeding generation with neither the means nor the ambition to rise, they became almost undistinguishable, and in many instan.

in no otherwise than in becoming an atonement for their sins, and smoothing their path through purgatory to paradise.

With the Normans, the chance of liberation was diminished an hundred fold; for the degraded race, held in utter abhorrence and contempt, and looked upon as scarce superior to the abject Jew, was excluded from all personal contact with their haughty lords, who rarely so much as knew them by sight or by name; was incapable of serving them, directly, in the most menial capacity; and, therefore, could hardly, by the wildest good fortune, hope for a chance of attracting even observation, much less such praise as would be like at the first winds, and braved the deadly terrors of the unforgiving Norman frown.

She had heard enough, as she entered the house at that decisive moment, to comprehend the whole; and, if the proud and high-born knights were at a loss to understand, much less appreciate, the noble virtue of the serf, the poor uneducated slave girl had seen and felt it all—felt it thrill to her heart's core; and inspire her weakness with equal strength, equal devotion.

She had neard enough, as she entered the house at that decisive moment, to comprehend the whole; and, if the proud and high-born knights were at a loss to understand, much less appreciate, the noble virtue of the serf, the poor uneducated slave girl had seen and felt it all—felt it thrill to her heart's core; and inspire her weakness with equal strength, equal incapable of serving them, directly, in the most menial capacity; and, therefore, could hardly, by the wildest good fortune, hope for a chance of attracting even observation, much less such provides at the decisive moment, to comprehend the whole; and, if the proud and high-born knights were at a loss to understand, much less appreciate, the noble virtue of the serf, the loose of understand, much less appreciate, the noble virtue of the serf, the loose of the

WASHINGTON, D. C.

| Disserted according to act of Congress, in the year 1844, by Party H. Arrinov, in the Cherk's tolkes of the District Court for the Cour

brings the mind to regard the power to enforce and the capacity to perform as the rule of justice between the worker and the master.

The generally good and kind-hearted man, who has all his life been used to see his beasts of burthen dragging a few pounds' weight above very words which he had found in the rude eloquence of indignation, by belted knight or crowned king, he had unhesitatingly styled it an action of the highest glory, and worthy of immortal record in herald's tale or minetral's less than the thinks he had better an action of the highest glory, and worthy of immortal record in herald's tale or minstrel's lose them, somehow; but Martin does not coinstory. Such is the weight of circumstance upon

the noblest minds of men.

With his brow bent, and his arms folded on that he is but a brute, in feelings, intellect, capacity to acquire, and thence argue—in the harrowest of circles—that being but a brute, it is but right and patural to doubt it. narrowest of circles—that being but a brute, it toward the towers of Waltheofstow, making no is but right and natural to deal with him as what he is. Nor is this tendency of the human tertainer, whom he could clearly see stalking tertainer, whom he could clearly see stalking along before him, in no more placable mood than himself, but burying himself on his return in his own chamber, whence he made his appearance no more that evening; though he might hear Sir Philip storming through the castle, till the vaulted halls and passages revented the counter at the entrance, whence she dispenses desserts to the waiters, and smiles to her customers at the same time. Not so Lisette, who, having never been in so splendidly appearance.

implored, clinging to his knees, that for the love of Heaven, for the love of herself, he would accept the boon of freedom, and leave her to her fate, which would be sweeter far would accept the boon of freedom, and leave the praise as would be like to induce the high boon of liberty.

Again, on the deathbed, the Norman knight or noble, scarce condescending to think of his serf as a human being, could never have entertained so preposterous an idea, as that the better or worse usage, nay! even the life or death of hundreds of these despised wretches, could weigh, either for him or against him, before the throne of grace. So that the deathbed emancipations, which had been so frequent before the conquest, and which were recommended and inculcated by abbots and prelates, while abbots and prelates were of Saxon blood, as acts acceptable on high, now that the high clergy, like the high barons of the realm, were strangers to the children of the soil, had fallen into almost absolute disuse.

In fact, in the twelfth century, the Saxon serf-born man had little more chance of acquiring his freedom, than an English peasant of the present day has of becoming a temporal one spiritual peer of the realm; and, lacking all object for emulation or exertion, these men too often justified the total indifference with which they were looked upon by the owners of the soil. This fact, or rather this condition of things in their physical and moral aspect, has been dwelt upon, somewhat at length, in order to show how it is possible that a gentleman of the

of the preceding evening, and of his determination not to copy the deeds. "I could not do it," he observes; "I tried, but it was all of no use. So I put them up, and placed them, carefully tied up, in my

"And you've got 'em now, eh, quite safe?" asks Zach, with an air of indifference.
"Oh, yes," replies Martin, "they are quite

however, is abruptly brought to a close, by their arrival at the door of the restaurant, where, ac-

dor of that saloon on the second floor, notwith-standing its gilded columns, brilliant chandecastle, till the vaulted halls and passages resounded from barbacan battlement.

Meantime, in the lowly cottage of the serf, for the lord, though angry and indignant, had not failed of his plighted word, the late wake of the dead boy went on—for that was a really to lower the inferior person; and halls.

Customers at the same time. Not so Lisette, who, having never been in so splendidly appointed a place before, cannot repress an exclamation of astonishment. Paul gallantly selects at able near the window, whence she can look had not failed of his plighted word, the late wake of the dead boy went on—for that was a really to lower the inferior person; and had a call to the same time. Not so Lisette, who, having never been in so splendidly appointed a place before, cannot repress an exclamation of astonishment. Paul gallantly selects that of the lord, though angry and indignant, had not failed of his plighted word, the late wake of the dead boy went on—for that was a sawording the really to lower the inferior person; and had being the control of the same time. Not so Lisette, who, having never been in so splendidly appointed a place before, cannot repress an exclamation of astonishment. Paul gallantly selects that the same time, and the same time, an

ment of the group of soldiers gathered around by the set, come cheese, fruit, and biscuits, for dessert, and Louis has done with table number ten, until he shall be called to receive the equivalent in money for the entertainment, one france twenty-five centimes each, making in all five francs. Martin thinks it is decidedly not dear. Paul will not believe that the like is to be had in any other city in the world, for the money. Zach, who is busy with a tooth-pick, has no opinion to offer; or, if he have, he keeps it to himself. He, however, resolutely opposes not paying his share, and indeed wishes to pay for all. But Martin says it is his treat to-day, and he will have his own way for once, and enjoy all himself with his friends at his own expense. There is no gainsaying him, and so at last a compromise is effected, by Martin and Paul's acceptance of his offer to pay for coffee at the Café de la Rotonde. Louis promptly obeys the summons to table number ten, and receives the five franc piece, and the gratuity of an extra half franc, with the solemnity of manner which distinguishes him. The ceremony of payment being thus satisfactorily accomplished, the party ratire in high spirits to enjoy their coffee; after which, they go to the gallery and museum of the Louvre.

There they go; up in the air; down again; caught from the ground in a second; sent spinning over his head; round his hed; then both; then both; then both; then body; one, two, three, half a dozen together—the performer all the while defying together—the performer all the while defying together—the performer all the while defying together—the performer all the while dozen together—the performer all the while dozen

after which, they go to the gallery and museum of the Lowre.

The amount of knowledge, historical and general, which Martin rummages up for the occasion, is perfectly marvellous. Paul, too, displays no inconsiderable share of information, but he imparts it in asides to Lisette. They are all kept up to the proper degree of excitement by the quaint remarks of Grit, which are every now and then thrown in, like crackers, fizzing and banging when they are least expected; and their mirth is none the less hearty, when, in his landable attempts to convey his odd notions in the language most familiar to them, he breaks down of a sudden, and is obliged to call in Martin to his aid. He is not in the least vexed because they laugh at him; on the contrary, he thinks they have a perfect right to enjoy his blunders, and indeed he seems vastly to enjoy them himself, for he laughs as heartily as any of them.

a new and strange fire in his eye. Grit is watching him, and presently their eyes meet. Have they any idea in common, that they exchange such glances of intelligence? Perhaps! "Shall we go there to-night?" asks Grit, in a hollow whisner.

a hollow whisper.

"Yes! yes!" is the hurried, gasping answer.

"And try something?" continues Zach.

"Have you money?" asks Martin, in the same gasping voice.
"Well! some!" replies Zach.

"We will go," is the rejoiner. Not another word is said, and, turning away from the picture, they walk listlessly side by side, thinking of anything but the paintings, until they reach the further end, when Zach reminds Martin, who is going out, that they have left Lisette and Paul behind, and must return for

them.

Meanwhile, the young couple have also had their conversation, which has been carried on in low whispers. A new understanding appears to have sprung up between them. Is it that they have both "considered," as they agreed to do when Paul last spoke to Lisette on a subject in the property of the considered. ject in which his happiness was bound up? Time will show. As Martin and Zach approached, the young folks are speaking of them. "Whatever you may say, Lisette," observes Paul, "and I do not blame you for having a good opinion of everybody, there is something about your father's foreign friend that displea-

"And I repeat, Paul," is her answer, "that you are in danger of judging hastily. My father is thrown into strange company sometimes, I doubt not; but that is not a reason

politeness. fall, perhaps!" She makes no reply, lest Paul should become

ruffled, for she knows how hasty he is. But he presently alludes to her father's propensity for really to lower the inferior person; and, by the celebrated by the former with a sort of stolid lealthful games, attended by their bonnes in likes her eyes upon him reproachfully, but in lealthful games, attended by their bonnes in least fixes her eyes upon him reproachfully, but in least fixes her eyes upon him reproachfully and the least fixes her eyes upon him reproachfully and the least fixes her eyes upon him reproachfully and the least fixes her eyes upon him reproachfully and the least fixes her eyes upon him reproachfully and the least fixes her eyes upon him reproachfully and the least fixes her eyes upon him reproachfully and the least fixes her eyes upon him reproachfully an tendency of association, the inferior class; until decorum, as different as night is from day clean white aprons and smart caps. A close degenerating still, as must occur, from sire to from the loud and barbarous orgies of their observer might notice that his attentions to the

and another with the state of white the forms according to the water by even actual to respect to the construction of the state of the construction of the constructi

entrance of the avenue to the Rond Point. The absence of two poplars here provokes a remark from the republican lips of Paul, not very complimentary to the regime of the new President, but he is instantly checked by a look from Lisette. Of course they cannot pass the Arc de Triomphe without admiring it, and descanting upon the glories of the Empire; a subject on which Martin enlarges with the readiness of a man who has lived and witnessed many of the great events recorded in greatly

readiness of a man who has lived and witnessed many of the great events recorded in granite there.

At length they reach the Bois de Boulogne, where Grit insists upon the whole party alighting, and making an excursion in the wood on donkeys. It is not without difficulty that Martin consents; but, as Lisette begs him to come, he cannot refuse. They all make light of his excuse, namely, that his legs are a great deal too long for the tallest donkey there; and Paul even asserts, emphatically, that long legs and short donkies constitute the fun of such excursions. There is no withstanding so conclusive

so, much fatigue, and as the begins to feel the effects of it, she sits down, with Paul by her side, and it is arranged that the shall remains the shall greater of the side and the same of the sale after their turn in the wood, and their drive hack to Paris, they are quite ready to do justice to the viands set before them by the grave waiter of the moning, whom they are fortunate again to secure; and who, in the midst of the bustle ond confusion of serving, ordering, and the preacher, and that I saw him standing on the transfer of a harman tring his neckelet, and the ready tring his neckelet, and the ready tring his neckelet, and the ready to the preacher, and that I saw him standing on the transfer of a harman tring his neckelet, and the ready to the preacher. bustle ond confusion of serving, ordering, and remembering twenty dinners at once, preserves his equanimity with unflinching nerve. He obhis equanimity with unfincing nerve. He observes, in reply to an expression of astonishment on the part of Paul, how it is possible for him to recollect so many things, and for whom each is ordered, that "it would not do for him to lose his head at such a moment;" and a general his head at such a moment; "and a general and dog and tried to bite you, and Mr. Richter the such a man and the such as the such a man and the such as the such a man and the such as his head at such a moment;" and a general assent is given to Paul's rejoinder, that it would certainly be very inconvenient. Had the party

Martin has embraced his daughter, and Zach

the gaming-table, and insinuates that Zach is probably one of his companions. Then she distance, and then abruptly bids them good me, I hope no snake will bite him. But make, guage, and he perceives that he is one too many

> For the National Era. THE ANGEL-MISSION. BY MARY IRVING.

Far in the youth of universes, One Still filled Immensity. The Uncreate, Who hung the lamps of Heaven in nothin And set the music of the morning stars. Looked up the vista of unending years, And saw himself-alone!

There is a word That haunts the world of finite hearts forever Since world of finite hearts was waked to being Coiling about the shuddering exile's soul— Clanging a heart-knell in the captive's cell— Tearing with phantom hand the finest chords

Only of all, may brook to be alone! Alone among the everlasting hours
The Elernal reigned. He looked upon His work And it was beautiful! Each flashing orb, Kindled at Purity's first fount of fire, Shot o'er the gulf of Chaos, on the tide Of one all-powerful, one unsurging Will. The eye of the All-seeing looked on these, And, from the Heart that buoyed them into being God's sympathies gushed forth. On lightning wings The shrinking waves of space they overswept

And woke a soulless universe to life! Breathings from out the Heart of measureless Love, Winged by the calm will of Omnipotence! First baptism of that immortality, Which stamped the creature of our earth-born clod An heir of endless ages!

Ere the first Woke up in Eden, prince of Earth's estate, The Unseen Ones their work of love began, Weaving the light God smiled about the world Into its timiest tissue—subtlest clod. Oh! not in vain imagining, beheld The wonder-fablers of Time's childish day, A Nymph in every dancing wave—a Faun In every forest nook—or Dryad pale, Wailing by starlight o'er the stricken oak! Noryet in vain—when Nereids melted from The crested sea-brine, and the world laughed o Upon such pagan drivellers-did the child Upon such pagan driveiers—du the church Still shiver in the church-yard's ghostly shade, Or hunt the fairies down the dewless dell; Or Norseman, kneeling to the frosted heaven, View goblin hosts in dread encounter driven, With clash and clangor not of Earth!

Warped to the measure of the smallest soul, Still cannot lie! Be it that evil hearts, In evil guise, clad Heaven's unchanging ones! We, that have fallen on wiser days, may lose The glory glimpses, with the mists that marred

Such form as dreams wear dumy in faint a neaver And brightness, like the moonbeam's microring of The Day-Star's golden glory; and from out The waning clouds of Earth's young orient sky, They walked with Earth's first worabippers—the The godlike few, whose clear, faith-lighted eyes Mirrored in purity the Shining Ones, And knew God's angels!

But now,
We veil our eyes, and grope this whirling world,
Drowning in Custom's dizzy din the voice
God sent to whisper of Himself to us!
But—when the wide earth spurna us from its breast— When strong towers totter—when, in dark dismay,
Deserted, helpless, lost, we lie—we turn,
Mantling our faces up, and listen then;
When, as the Dove by Bethabara's stream,

Twenty-six thousand persons were relieved by the New York association for relieving the poor during the past year; \$34,650 were dis-tributed among the needy, nine-tenths of whom were foreigners.

The total deaths by cholera in New York, from the 28th of May to the 4th of November, 1854, amounted to 2,351. During the same period in 1849, 5,015.

top of a haystack, tying his neckcloth; and then it seemed to me that the neckcloth was a certainly be very inconvenient. Had the party given him only a penny, or even nothing, that it morning, Louis would have been quite as ready to serve them, and equally as obliging as he its now. He is no doubt stimulated, by the hope of another gratuity, to exercise to the utmost his genius for catering. Human nature has a weakness for recompenses, and waiters especially are not exempt from it. To do Louis justice, however, he is ambitious of performing his duties well, for the credit of the thing, and our party are not the first, by many hundreds, who, on leaving the table he has served, compliment him upon his civility, and upon his skill in displaying to the utmost the varied resources of the establishment.

The programme has been faithfully carried out in all its details, and the pleasure that was anticipated has been even exceeded. Lisette is accompanied home by her father, Paul, and Zach, and the holyday has come to an end. Martin has embraced his daughter, and Zach when I saw that woman to-day, I couldn't help grew like a shadow, and I awoke—and when I thought it over, I knew it was never to be. But what a fool I am for telling such a dream—dreams don't mean nothing, I don't spose; but when I saw that woman to-day, I couldn't help

wny we should think unfavorably of Monsienr Grit. Besides, you forget that I owe him a debt of gratitude."

"Ah, bah!" ejaculates Paul, somewhat hastily; "a mere act of courtesy—a simple act of politeness. He ought to have allowed you to fall, perhaps!"

"An ought?"

"An ought? momentarily from him. Almost immediately after, however, she says she will consent to his proposition for her father's sake, and aid him to the utmost. So they part.

Paul overtakes Martin and Zach a few yards

after all it would be for the best, if one was to bite him, and he was to die. A body don't know what is best, and I shouldn't wonder if Charley were better off dead than alive, for vo know he had no inergy, poor fellow."

And so, now heaping the bed-clothing, and now urging me to take food and drink, and constantly talking, Rose remained with me all that

long night. My eyes kept open wide, except when she placed her hands upon them, vainly urging me to sleep.

It was a relief when morning dawned, and her duties called the well-meaning girl away. All that day I lay alone, I did not cry nor rave. I saw my destiny, and with all my power strove

o take it up.

My hands fell listless—my eyes gazed at va cancy, and my heart beat slow and heavily. No sooner was I left alone than I wished for Rose to return. And when she said what Mr. Rich ards was doing and saying, I wished her still and when she was silent, I longed to have her speak. I would know just where he was, just how he looked, and every word he said. These restless, maddening feelings alternated with the despair of which I spoke. Every step I listened to as it fell, for I could not think Mr. Richards would not come to inquire personally how I did; but step after step turned in a di-

rection opposite to my chamber, and grew faint and died in the distance, or proved to be only that of Rose. When it was within an hour of that of Rose. When it was within an hour of night, I learned that Miss Holly had departed. I could scarcely keep down the cry of delight, but it was only the last flickering of the candle of hope—Mr. Richards had gone with her.

Seating herself beside me, Rose put me in possession of all that she had gleaned by observation and caves-dropping, and of what she furthermore suspected, the amount of all of which was, that there had been a good deal of waking in the garden and conversation in the parlor was, that there had been a good deal of walking in the garden and conversation in the parlor during the past day, between the lady and gentleman—that the lady was travelling in a pleasure party—that she had advised Mr. Richards of her approach, and desired him to meet her in the adjoining city, but that in some way the letter failed of its destination, (which I perfectly understood,) and that, in consequence, "the least to "leaving her party had presented her."

beauty," leaving her party, had presented her self unexpectedly at our festival.

Mr. Richards seemed to have made no prep arations for a prolonged absence, but further she knew not. she knew not.

Timothy was busy, taking leave of his friends.

While we talked, or rather while she talked,
there was a slow and heavy step along the hall;
my father had heard of my illness, and come to

ee me.
When his rough, honest hand pressed minand when I saw the tears on his sunburned cheeks, I felt a strength given me. I must liv

I had not the good news to communicate which I had hoped to have. But I felt that I would not be utterly baffled; that in some way I would baffle fate, though even yet the old I would baffle fate, though even yet the old hope was not dead quite.

When about to leave me, I said I would go home with him, and remain until better; though perhaps I hoped Mr. Richards, finding me gone, would come and fulfil his promise. I hardly know what induced me, but I went, leaning on my father's arm, and striving to seem stronger than I was.

Martha was sorely displeased, but I cared not for that; in truth, I cared for nothing that was left me—that fragment of a dream was all.

mot for that; in truth, I cared for nothing that was left me — that fragment of a dream was all.

My bed was placed at the window which looked toward my old home; and, with my head raised on the pillows, I gazed out intently, nor once withdrew my eyes till the well-known form was recognised. Then I slept, and awoke a little refreshed, insommeth that I began to take interest in the things about me—to watch the spiders, as they spun from rafter to rafter, and to revive the old playtimes which Charley and I had had there, to watch the mice as they peered from their holes. I tried to persuade myself that I was growing indifferent; but truth was, it was the strengthening of the old hope. Two days I lay so, counting the rafters, and the number of boards in the floor, and watching the flies as they pretted themselves in the spiders whey, and struggled, and struggled, and died, and were caten up.

The third day I could endure the close walls of the chamber no longer; and though I had scarcely slept or taken food, I arose, and wrote, hour after hour—porting out all my heart; and when it was done, and I had sealed and written the superscription, I called Doke, resolved to make one effort more. But when the grinning boy said, "What for do you wait me for to take it to him?—what kenders him from coming hisself for to see you?" my courage failed, for I well knew that nothing hindered him from ing hisself for to see you?" my courage failed, for I well knew that nothing hindered him from ing hisself for to see you?" my courage failed, for I well knew that nothing hindered him from a kell knew that nothing hindered him from earlied for I well knew that nothing hindered him from a kell the converge for his return.

"Are you about leaving our neighborhood?" laked.

"For a few weeks only, Miss Halstead; an laked.

"For a few weeks only, Miss Halstead; an laked.

"For a few weeks only, Miss Halstead; an laked.

"For a few weeks only, Miss Halstead; an laked.

"For a few weeks only, Miss Halstead; an laked.

"For a few weeks only,

"Yes, Mike has got an axe—a new one."
"What of that?"

"Nothing; only you seemed to want to know things."
"I do; I want to know what they were al "Well, Rose was a making supper biscuits; and I wish I had them all—they would be good with cheese. Do you b'lieve as howt the moon is made of cheese?"

"No, certainly not."
"Nor me; I wasn't never a big enough fool for to believe that; and I wouldn't, if the schoolnaster sait so."

"How did you happen to be so wise?"
"Why, just cause I knowed some chap would ontrive a way for to get it down, if it was made "But what more did you see or hear?"

"One of Rose's foots is lame; that is the eason she hasn't been for to see you. She ent her love. I got a great big piece of it in my pocket." I seemed likely to learn nothing which ared to know by these roundabout questions; o I asked him directly what Mr. Richards said.

"He didn't say nothing."
"Why, did he give you this parcel, and no peak? "He didn't give it to me; it was Rose that gave it to me."
"And did you not see him?"

"Yes, he was reading in a book, but he didn't ay nothing."
"I know something more, though; he going for to go away."

"When, and where?" and I seized the boy by the hand, and compelled him to stand still and answer, for he had been turning summersets, and amusing himself with other elegant capers, as we proceeded.

that," and twisting out of my hands, the boy leaped the fence, and ran furiously out of sight. r a moment see him again. "It seems to me that you look worse, said

my father, as he joined me in the lane; have ou heard any bad news from Charley?" I said, "no father, but I am not quite strong enough to walk yet," and so he assisted me to the house, and back to my lonesome chamber. I took up the letter with the design of burning it, but I could not; perhaps I would send it the next day—and perhaps all would yet be well. So I laid the letter aside, and, throwing myself on the bed, tried to weigh the probabilities for

and against the news I had heard. The conclusion was, that it was not likely r even weeks, without first visiting me. Then I arranged as evidence in favor of m cause, all the bright memories belonging to ou

equaintance.
Surely all was not a delusion, and I had be oved, if not with the strength of my own pas sion, at least after some sort; so I soothed a l tle the awful torment of fear. How strange that we cannot see that which

we would not see. A week was gone, and gradually I had grown better, so they told me; and I know that I went out of my lonesome gar ret; and wandered listlessly here and the without so much interest as to gather the f and fading flowers I saw. I knew nothing more

and fading flowers I saw. I knew nothing more of what was going forward at the house of my neighbor than what Doke had told, and such inferences as I drew from observation.

Broken clouds were flying fast across the sky; the moon was half full, and the wind went and came in gusty flaws; it was one of those weird nights that make you look about you to ase if ghosts are walking. I remember how often I started, as the black shadows flaunted about my feet, from the swaying limbs fast losing their leaves. I was seated on the low step of the porch, looking in the direction of my late home, and expecting every moment to see the beloved form, for which I mistook a thousand shadows.

It was more than whispered about that a certain young woman—whose name nobody would mention for the world, because her father felt bad enough any how in having his son run away—was supposed to be out of her bead.

a lover.
Timothy drew Hetty, who was slily peering

Timothy drew Hetty, who was slily peering out of the door, to his side, and amused her with various nonsensical talk. He was come, he said, specially to pay his respects to her, and to induce her, if his poor eloquence would serve so good a purpose, to accept him, when that she should blossom into womanhood, as her true and legal spouse. True, he would neither be so young, nor so comely, nor so agile of limb, as lovers she might obtain; nevertheless, he played charmingly on the flute; he talked, not elegantly, but still passably well; and he was willing then and there to obligate himself, before witnesses, to cherish her as the apple of his qualities of candy, to the extent of her desire. He thought it not unlikely that Doke would be they should conclude to take up their abode in the country, "Shue Lodge" commended itself to him as a name for their establishment; and, if they should conclude to take up their abode in the country, "Shue Lodge" commended itself to him as a name for their residence; however, that and other minor points should be settled after their espousals, for, from his own observation, and from what he had conceived in his own mind as to the sympathy—oneness, if he might so speak—of most married pairs, he apprehended no slightest jar in the Eden of their union.

Meantime, Mr. Richards was thrown upon his own resources for my entertainment.

Then they should conclude to take up their abode in the country, "Shue Lodge" commended itself to him as a name for their residence; however, that and other minor points should be settled after their espousals, for, from his own observation, and from what he had conceived in his own mind as to the sympathy—oneness, if he might so speak—of most married pairs, he apprehended no slightest jar in the Eden of their union.

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AGENTS.

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each non yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each resusced subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each resusced subscriber, concern in the case of clubs.

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box, and do further as seemeth to you good."
Timothy Shue—one of his idle whims, I said, and at once put the box aside, feeling neither interest nor curiosity as to its contents. I felt greived that he was gone, for my nature is to am thrown, however dissimilar we may be. I wondered whither he proposed to travel, and whether we should ever meet again, and thought how much I should miss his flute, and so I forgot him-or rather he ceased to occupy my

Every night, for a week, I walked in the lane, trying to believe I enjoyed the solemnity of the time; but I scarcely saw the fading woods, I think, or heard the winds. I was, in truth, expecting other sounds than winds. I did not hear them. One evening, as I sat on the grass-bank, a little distant from the main road, I heard, I thought, the expected footstep, but it proved

to be that of Rose.

She was come, she said, to tell me all the good news she could think of, and revive my spirits. And the first cheering intelligence she communicated was, that Mr. Richards had been gone three days, and that, for all she knew, he was married at that very time—probably he was.

"Are you sure he is to be married?"

"O, certainly; everybody says so, and what everybody says must be true."

Her assurance annoyed me; nevertheless, I thought I knew the man better than others did, and it was quite impossible that he should so desert and betray me. He had made her such a pretty present, Rose said, of three books, all ject, pretty much, she believed; and to Mike he had given a coat and a hat, almost as good as new. It was plain to be seen that Rose was a

I thought it not likely that he should be kind to every one except me, whom I was sure he liked best of all; and as the girl knew nothing positively with regard to his intentions. I took the shaping of them into my own hands, and

each person who expressed a belief contrary to s seemer My old walks to the post office were res I went simply for the exercise and my father's newspaper—so I tried to believe—but there was heart a secret hope that directed my steps. Often I encountered Dr. Roberts in these walks, and was glad to see that he avoided me no more, and that he walked erect and straightforward, as though he had something to do, and proposed to do it. He had mastered a foolish fancy, I thought, and paused not to atribute any of the struggles I endured to him; but perhaps he knew them not, for I am in-clined to think the larger sphere and ampler oc-

cupations divide men's hearts, and prevent even love from becoming all-engrossing.

Through the sleet and the wild winds of midwinter I took the accustomed walk, week after week, and returned disappointed, and to hope again. I need not linger over that long and dreary time. You can imagine how, in that old farm house, Martha and my father and Doke and Hetty and myself would pass the time—moving like oxen on a tread wheel, because we were

forced to do so.

At last the spring came round, and, worn thin, and with patience and faith tried to their utmost stretch, came the certain knowledge that my long dream was indeed a dream—Mr. Richards was married!
When I could not doubt any more, I believed

late home, and expecting every moment to see the beloved form, for which I mistook a thousand shadows.

In the near tree top, the old cock crew, and, away across the hills, others answered him, and the watch dogs barked restlessly. It was nine o'clock. He will not come to-night, I said; perhaps to-morrow, or to-morrow night; but, while I so mused; there came voices on the wind, and the next moment Mr. Richards was before me, but not alone; Timothy accompanied him. His salutation was kind—cordial indeed—but it was the kindness and cordiality of a well-bred man, and not the tender interest of a lover.

Timothy drew Hetty, who was slily pearing.

She unconsciously did me the greatest favor by blazoning abroad my love-sickness, as she called it; for she always spoke of love and mar-

Mary Halstead placed her hands before her eyes, as if she suffered anew the old anguish; and while we both remained silent, the house-keeper entered with a letter in her hand.

"Do break the seal, Miss Mary," she said, with an expression of eager curiosity in her face; "perhaps it is from our good Ma Screw-

hard."
"Strange, strange! that you will still think that man so perfect," said Mary, irritably; but the next moment she smiled, and, saying "No, t is not strange," broke the seal.

Foreign Affairs.

REVOLUTIONS OF SPAIN.

We have seen that the restoration of Ferdi nand VII to the throne of his ancestors, pre served for him during the six years of his captivity in France by the loyalty and valor of his subjects, took place under the armed escort of General Equia. He did not present himself as the father of his people, but in the stern aspect of a conqueror. In common with the whole family of the Bourbons, he had learned nothing from adversity. The patriots who had maintained the national independence were soon to be rewarded with royal ingratitude, while those who had meanly fled from the con test, or had basely served the intrusive King. were to be promoted to offices of emolument and honor. The doors of dungeons were already opening for the former; the latter had to the steps of the throne. What have the friends of the King urged against the Cortes? They describe them as dictatin to him in somewhat the following terms: "You shall do our bidding; you shall exercise no act of sovereignty until empowered by us. You shall be King after our fashion; when you return, such attendants only as are of our choosing shall accompany you, and your subjects shall have no laws but those of our enacting We will allow them no time to inquire into the merits of that code which we have framed for their benefit. They must accept and thank us for the boon. They hav no right to deliberate where we have decided. That right was vested in us, and we have exercised it. It is there fore their duty to submit, and it is your duty to obey our summons to appear in the bosom of the Cortes, and swear to the Constitution we

also truth. In the strict sense of legitimacy, Ferdinand returned to Spain with all his ances tral rights of royalty unimpaired; in other words, as an absolute King. His position was not analogous to that of William III of England, who was compelled to accept the Bill of to fill a throne vacated by an act of abdication, and therefore the donors of that throne were abdicated; and it was only vacant because he but he allowed the rest, with trifling restrict try. Of course, legitimacy answers the quesare some special circumstances to be consid-

In the struggle against France, much more was involved than the dynasty of the Spanish Bourbons; for the integrity of Spanish independence was imperilled. It is true that the Cortes had defended both; but the mere fact proclamation, declaring that the King was badly of their having refused the restoration of Ferdinand in the terms of the treaty of Valencay, clearly shows that they looked more to the national independence than to the Royal family They demanded guarantees, not only against the foreigner, but against those of their countrymen who had supported the foreigner. Hence, while they recognised the rights of the King, whose throne they had defended, they expected in return sufficient securities for their own liberties, by converting an absolute into a term leads to a multiplicity of interpretations. Lafayette's definition, after the expulsion of rounded by republican institutions." In England, we have another formula-" the government of King, Lords, and Commons." Cortes went still further, both in theory and practice. They recognised but one chamber. wholly elective, no privileges being conceded. either to coronets or mitres. But the essential difference between what Lafayette proposed and England recognises, and what Spain sires to enforce, was the investment in Cortes of the power of proroguing or dissolving their own body, which in hereditary monarchies is a vital element in the royal prerogative. In this respect they erred, for, even in a republic, the power of convening or dismissing the legis-lative assembly is vested in the President.

However, Ferdinand and the Serviles tri umphed. Whatever may have been the defects Ferdinand refused these overtures by the adof the Constitution, it undoubtedly expressed It was not the offspring of violence, and it had The revolution, however, halted in its course been solemnly recognised by foreign Powers, by and was stationary for a few weeks, and per those Powers who aided in the dethronement of Bonaparte, which event released Ferdinand from bondage. What is remarkable in the counter-revolution is, that a Government, which only a few days before its downfall exercised all the material and moral power of the Penin sula, offered no resistance to Ferdinand, and took no precautionary measures against the machinations of its enemies. Posterity may condemn the leading Liberals for not saving the State by saving the King himself from the snares of his perfidious advisers; but assuredly they will not be branded as factious Jacobins. Then commenced a frightful persecution of

esados, whom they had so long despised Some were confined in the dungeons of Africa, others in the prisons of the Inquisition; some were sent to the galleys, branded as the refuse whether individuals were wise in sacrificing themselves for the benefit of an ungrateful officers who were implicated in the revolution, country. The people stood aloof, showing no and Ferdinand yielded. Orders were immedi sympathy, and made no effort to break the ately issued for the convocation of Cortes; nscribed their rights and enfranchisement on the tables of the law. It is difficult to ac count for this supineness, unless we seek an tal in the rising of La Isla. by the Roman Sertorius to those brave Span- ernment was the address of circ

age of calumny could invent against the per cuted patriots, was accumulated in the legal No judgment could be obtained, for there were no proofs; but the accused were tortured by

LA 13 Brown

nez de la Rosa, at El Penon; and of Calatrava. at Mellila; Villaneuva, Munos, Torrero, Oliveros, and Cepero, liberal ecclesiastics, were eight years' close confinement in convents. It would be easy to extend the list, for the catalogue is long; but our object is rather to paint the spirit of the counter-revolution, than to dwell on details. At length, the celebrated Cevalhos, then Minister, and who had accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne when Bonaparts was plotting the abduction of the Royal family, presented to the King a memorial, in which he oldly sketched out the consequences of this cruel system. He advised the cessation of all persecutions for political opinion, and recommended his Majesty to open the gates of the prisons, overcrowded with victims. The King ccepted this prudent and humane policy; but his intimate counsellors dissuaded him from its

From 1815 to 1819, distrusts, suspicion conspiracies, and insurrections, distracted the ountry. On one side was the King, the privileged orders, and the mass of the people under the sway of the priests. On the other were the members of the dissolved Cortes, their adherents, and all who desired popular government. Ferdinand had solemnly promised to convene Cortes under the old national and legal forms, and that promise he violated. If the Cortes wished to go too far, he would not go cesados, as those were called who had joined

adoption. Such was the restoration of the

Spanish Bourbons.

far enough, and there was no middle party to hold the balance. The King favored the Afranthe French party, and served King Joseph Napoleon, during the captivity of the Royal fami-This naturally excited the liveliest indigna-Rights before he received the crown. He was | tion among the patriots, and those who had lost relatives and friends during the war; it is true, the King published an amnesty on the 30th of justified in making terms with a new and May, 1814, from the benefit of which he exelected sovereign. But the case of Ferdinand cluded some of the most obnoxious, who had was very different. His throne had never been borne arms in the French service against Spain; was a captive in an enemy's country. His to return home. Such proceedings disgusted royal rights had only been dormant; and then the constitutional party, who felt that time and the question is, whether the Cortes had a sound opportunity were alone wanting to bring back gave the first signal of resistance. On the 25th of September, 1814, he entered the fortress of tion with a very decided negative; but there Pampeluna; but, not having confidence in the garrison, withdrew to France. This movement served as a pretext for not convening the Cortes On the 18th of September, 1815, Porlier succeeded in gaining over the garrison of Corunna, By certain articles decreed by the Council of and arrested the local authorities. He afterwards took possession of Ferrol, and issued

advised, and that the Cortes ought to be assem bled. In four days he was shandoned by his troops, seized, and put to death. Lacy, Vidal, and others, made similar attempts, and shared a similar fate. Various attempts at insurrection failed during the four following years, and other victims perished. Power was exasperated, and Liberalism, though checked, was not discourage ed, but awaited the hour of vengeance. That hour came in 1819. In December of that year a large force was assembled in Lower Andaluconstitutional throne. But what is a "consti- sia, destined to reduce the American colonies tutional" throne? The very vagueness of the to submission, but neither the officers nor privates liked the service. The opponents of the Government availed themselves of this growing Charles X, was an "hereditary monarchy sur- disaffection, and a general plan of mutiny was organized in the Expeditionary Army, which proke out on the 1st of January, 1820, when the Constitution of 1812 was proclaimed. The troops in Galicia immediately fraternized with those in Andalusia. Mina hoisted the standard of the Cortes and the Constitution in Na varre. Agar, the late Regent, successfully agitated Aragon and Catalonia. Madrid joined the movement, and, when it was too late, Ferdinand published a decree convening the Cortes on the 6th of May. This revolution is known as the mutiny of La Isla. Many plans were proposed for a pacification. Elio, Captain General of Valencia, requested permission of the King to proceed to Andalusia, and, in conjunction with General Freyre, endeavor to re call the soldiers to their allegiance. The Infante Don Carlos also offered his services; but

> riste San Miguel, the historian of the period, alluding to the resistance of Cadiz, says: "The hopes of gaining this important city gradually vanished. By force it was considered impossible to do anything; and negotiations, intrigues, and conspiracies, no longer produced effect. Our situation was truly extraordinary; and the revolution, stationary for twenty-fiv days, without losing or gaining an inch of ground, presented one of the most singula phenomena in politics. Riego's att Malaga had failed, and his appeara datage had failed, and his appearance on roduced astonishment among the people." However, a military movement at Corunn

vise of his Minister, the Dake del Infantad

haps by timely vigor it might have been stopped

on the 22d of February, 1820, and Mina's appeared willing to try an appeal to arms, but Ballasteros, who had recently been appointed to the military command at Madrid, placed a document in his hands, containing a long list of ins fettering the hands of those who had the liberal emigrants returned, and the Consti tutional party was strengthened by the amalga-mation of the officers who had been instrumen-

by the Roman Sertorus to those brave Spaniards who followed his banner against Pompey: "Spaniards," exclaimed Sertorus, "be sult was momentous. It led to the occupation united, and you will be invincible; but I fear ace between Russia, Prussia, and Austria the object of which was continental Absolutism finally, it caused the recognition of the South the last forty years, as indeed they did in earlier American colonies as independent nation days.

England. We here merely indicate

On the 21st of April, 1820, England merely esses instituted against them. Where crim-ty could not be proved, it was imagined. welfare of Spain. Russia, under the date of the 2d May, denounced in severe terms the occurrences at La Isla. Its answer to the circular

No juagment could be obtained, for there were no proofs; but the accused were tortured by delays; and sentences, that could not be pronounced without leading to an acquittal, were deferred. The King himself became weary of the prolonged persecutions, and insisted on some termination to these horrors; but his commands were constantly cluded. Such was the innocence of the patriots, that though three commissions were successively appointed, and composed of their sworn enemies, none dared to take on themselves the responsibility of condemnation to death, which was the object desired. But fear of the future alone restrained them; and the result was, that the last commission persuaded the Government, without any judgment being recorded, without any evidence being submitted, arbitrarily to award the following punishments.

All who had escaped by flight were sentenced to death. The most illustrious of this class were Count Torreno, Florez Estrada, and Mins. In the next class, the great-orator, Augustin Arguelles, was sentenced to eight years' incarceration at Ceuta, and Canga Arguelles, the from the wisdom of his Catholic Majesty and Arguelles, was sentenced to eight years' incar-ceration at Ceuta, and Canga Arguelles, the financier, to a similar imprisonment at Penis-cola; such also was the fate of the poet Martitant object, and the measures by which she en-deavors to destroy the impression produced in Europe by the events of the month of March, must determine the nature of the relations which his Imperial Majesty will preserve with the Spanish Government, and the confid which he would always testify towards it."

France, Austria, and Prussia, participated in the views of Russia, and each of them, with more or less reprobation, denounced every approach to democratic institutions. However, the Progressistas were undismayed by foreign censures, and on the 9th July the Cortes met, with the usual solemnities. It is remarkable that one of the earliest measures of the new Assembly was to disband the very army that had raised the standard of revolution at La Isla. It was indeed a daring experiment. Many of the dismissed officers remonstrated, and for moment the Cortes paused. As some concession to this military resentment, the War Min-ister was dismissed; Riego was invited to Madrid, but shortly afterwards exiled to Oviedo Several others were banished, on the plea that they meditated a republic. Tumults arose

which were put down by the sword. The Cortes proceeded earnestly with their reorganizing labors. The sixty-nine Deputies who signed the address presented to the King at Valencia, in April, 1814, and known as the "Persians," were disqualified for the exercise of any office, civil or military, at the same time that the Afrancesados, formerly persecuted, were restored to their civic rights. Among the new measures was a decree awarding the penalty of banishment for eight years against any one endeavoring to dissuade the people from the observance of the Constitution, and imprisonment for the same period if an ecclesi astic. The law of entail was altered, which gave great offence to the nobility. The finance were so deranged that a foreign loan was a necessity, as the country was too impoverished to sustain a pressure of taxation adequate to it emergencies; and a plan was submitted for the appropriation of church property. By a decree passed on the 1st October, the monasteries, excepting a certain number, were suppressed, and also several of the military orders, the revenues of which, it was agreed, should be set apart for the King had sanctioned the proceedings of the Cortes, though with reluctance; but he hesitated to interfere with the church, and a month elapsed before he affixed his signature to the ecularization of monastic property. In regard to this subject, we must enter into some de-

frent, a power was reserved to the Crown of Spain to suppress any convent, if the monks did amount to twelve. During the reign of erdinand VII, it was ascertained that out of eighteen hundred convents that existed in the Kingdom, nine hundred, or one half, fell under that category, and accordingly were suppressed ov a simple ordinance Jonellanos reckoned the whole number of the clerical body of all classes at 180,000. "The oldest conventual foundations," says Capt. Widdrington, "appear o be the very curious group in Galicia and the Asturias, to which kingdoms they seem to have peen confined. There were no less than 400 of hese small establishments, the greater part being 'duplices,' or containing both sexes. In fact, they were private endowments, and much nore secular than ecclesiastical in their nature nor do I suppose the inmates professed any egree of chastity, or possibly even celibacy. portion of these foundations were styled herederos,' meaning that they were proprietary, and belonged, of hereditary right, to the families who had originally endowed them. The dates of the greater number are in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth, centuries." In the time of Charles III, the enormous property locked up by being in possession of the regular clergy nad been regularly brought under the notice of the Government, and the sale of that property, and the conversion of the produce into the public funds and securities, for their benefit, was seriously proposed by no less a body than the Council of Castile. The groundwork of this proposition was the fatal injury to agriculture nflicted by the system, for the husbandry on these lands was very defective; an immense area was literally depopulated. "Where are the forty towns of Toledo," asks Capt. Widdrington, "that have disappeared since the time of Philip II? Ask the priesthood, for they are the real authors of such destruction. Where are the industrious people who teemed in Andalusia, the very name of whose locations is lost. although they once filled the country along the Guadalquiver, making it one vast garden and continued line of villages and towns? Ask the advisers and directory of the Catholic Kings,

who are now held out as subjects for admira tion. Who have caused the reduction of Estre nadura, nearly the most beautiful region in Europe, to a vast despoblado? The same authorities. Let the traveller go from Burgos to Valladolid, and from thence to Leon, returning to Benevante, or shaping his course as he he most fertile land, capable of producing everything to gladden the heart of man, little mor nan the ruins of decayed villages and towns the shadows and spectres of former wealth and prosperity; the same heads and hands have produced these fatal consequences."

The feeble mind of Ferdinand, however, looked on church property as sacred; nor is this wonderful, since he passed much of his time in

embroidering a petticoat for the Virgin Mary!
The bigoted populace regarded the secularization of the monastic lands as sacrilege. This wise measure dissolved all the little confidence that remained between the King and the Cortes they restrained his prerogative; they were hated by the nobles, for having interfered with the ssigned; by the peasantry, for disturbing ty, while the Cortes were in advance of their

could not appreciate. That a contest should ensue, under these circumstances, can excite no surprise; but the nature of that contest becomes highly interesting and instructive, in consequence of foreign intervention, since that intermediate to receive in case of urgent necessity. There was certainly chother course which France and England might have pursued, consisting in declaring themselves in favor of the outranchisement of Poland and of the other nationalities tutional principles of England.

London, October 18, 1854.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND GERMANY.

Count Buol, the Minister for the Foreign Afairs of Austria, addressed on the 30th of Sep ember, to Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Am sador at the Court of Berlin, a confidentia note, containing statements showing clearly that Austria has abandoned its plan of preventing the Turks from attacking, by the way of Walachia and Moldavia, the Russian position or the left bank of the Pruth; and, farther, that it s not willing to give Prussia the promise required by that Power, of not changing its aleged neutrality into open hostilities against Russia. Count Buol says that the Austrian have entered the Danubian Principalities, in virtue of the permission of the Sultan, and for the sole purpose of preventing their being reoccupied by the Russians; and, consequently, that Austria cannot undertake to prevent the Turks or their allies, the French and the English, from making these provinces the basis for their farther operations against Russia. Count Buol says, also, that Austria cannot expect that the peace, which is so much needed, and which t is so anxious to see established, can be obtained by the struggle and sacrifices of other Powers, and consequently that it cannot bind tself not to change its present armed neutraliy into a participation in the war. The victory f the French and English at the Alma, over Prince Mentschikoff, has evidently had the effect of rendering the Court of Vienna more inclined than ever for assuming the position which might afford it a safe opportunity of inreasing its own power at the expense of its old friend, the Czar.

The House of Hapsburg possesses the pride which makes it indignant at being looked upon s dependent on the Russian Emperor, as, since 1849, it has really been, in public opinion; nd, consequently, it feels rejoiced with getting the opportunity of showing that it has the ourage to brave the anger of its supposed protector; still, it did not begin to abandon its ampiguous course until it thought that it could lo so with impunity, but even now it remains somewhat hesitating, from fear of committing a

The Austrian note-above alluded to-is cr ting much sensation throughout the whole of Germany, and especially in Prussia. One of the Berlin journals, supposed to be in the in erest of Russia, uses the following expression We do not wish to decide, beforehand whether it might be possible for Russia to for get and forgive what Austria has lately sinned against it : we leave the decision to the gen osity of the Russian monarch. But one thing we know for certain; and that is, that if the ongratulations which the Austrian Cabinet as transmitted to France and England, on account of the victory of the allied forces over Prince Mentschikoff, and the sentiments ex pressed by Count Buol in his note of the 30th eptember, are to be looked upon as indicating the future course of Austria, then there remains but a very poor chance of a speedy end to Prussia, and to the whole of Germany, that Austria has abandoned its neutral position without consulting the other States of the German Confederation, and consequently made it self alone responsible for the results which such a step might produce."

The increasing cordiality between the Was ern Powers and Austria is evidently producing its legitimate result of diminishing the popular sympathy in behalf of England and France without, however, transferring it to Russia which still remains the object of the deadly hatred of the European people generally. But it is not to be concealed that several of the German Governments, and a great part of the German nobility, still remain warm friends of the Czar, whom they look upon as their main support against popular movements, and whom they consequently deem their own interests require them to aid in his present struggle, should this take a turn threatening his destruc-

note which the Minister for the Foreign Affairs of Prussia, Baron Manteuffel, on the 13th instant, addressed to the Prussian Ambassador tember, spoken of in my last letter. From the that there exists at present a great difference nets, relative to the course of policy which the German Confederation, as well as Austria and Prussia, respectively, ought to pursue against Russia; and that those of the Prussian Cabinet are by far the most favorable to the Czar. Baron Manteuffel, while declaring that the any danger from the increase of the Russia army in Poland, but views this measure as necessary result of the attacks directed against the Russian territory by the allied forces. He says, also, that while the Prussian Government is ready to unite with that of Austria in a new

attempt at mediating peace between the belligerent Powers, it must, however, refuse to bind itself to a declaration of war against Russia, should that Power decline to submit to the conditions which, as the basis of peace, might be offered to it. He admits that it is of great in terest to Germany, that all obstacles to the fre access to the Danube should be removed, and that that river should be left open to trade : but he intimates that the Danubian Principalities might, under the present state of war, be invaded by the Russians, without jeoparding the interests of Germany. It is also necessary to obthat it is not the intention of the Prussian Govmay in that region, he will see everywhere, amid ernment to speak in behalf of the other States of the German Confederation. But it is very evident that his note to Count Arnim, as well as that of Count Buol to Count Esterhazy of the 30th September, are composed in such a language, as intending to influence the decis-

ion of the other German States, for or against existed any, between the two Great German Powers, is evidently on the wane, and we may expect to see them, before next spring, in open hostility against each other. They have already begun to throw out baits, in order to deprive one another of the support of the other German States. The probability is, that the whole Ger ration will soon be divided in two hostile parties, one siding with the Western

Powers, and the other with Russia. The Western Powers have—as I said above The truth is, that the lost some of the popular sympathy, on account ripe for rational liber- of their friendly relations to Austria; but if must be admitted that they have acted wisely age. They wanted to reform an uneducated in preventing Russia from getting the aid of people, through institutions which the people combined Germany, as she evidently had calcu- body acknowledges them.

Was one of a series of events which placed in preventing Russia from getting the aid of to its admirable qualities as a newspaper, every—in the political position I this day occupy.

"I headed the petition for the use of Far

or power in Enrope, but also the balance of conflicting principles; or, in other words, the absolutism of the Holy Alliance and the constitutional principles of England. part of Europe, and given to Russia the sup-port of most of the other established European formed, we feel it our duty to express them at overnments. Besides, it could not be expect-Governments. Besides, it could not be expect-once. Non-committalism is no part of our tac-ed that the aristocracy of England and the des-tics. Of course, we recognise the right of subpotic ruler of France should, without the greatest necessity, put themselves at the head of s party confessing diametrically opposed princilay before them whatever facts and considerales to those upon which the privileges of the tions may help to elucidate the subject, and English nobility and the power of Louis Napoconduct to right conclusions. leon rest. Therefore, in the present state of affairs, we must admit that the Western Powers are excusable for having sought the friend-Justice bids me also to observe, that it rumored that the young Emperor of Austria, and the Austrian premier, Count Buol, are somewhat more liberal in their views than might have been expected. But be this as it will, we have great cause for rejoicing at seeing the members of the Holy Alliance avenging upon

> your readers to a note, which the Minister for the Foreign Affairs of Saxony, some time ago, transmitted to the Saxon Envoy at the Court of St. James, in reply to some passages in a note which Lord Clarendon, on the 9th of July, had sent to the English Minister at Dresden Mr. Forbes, with instructions to communica its contents to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saxony, Mr. v. Brust.

From the published note of Mr. v. Brust, we learn that Lord Clarendon had, in haughty and unbecoming terms, expressed himself with regard to the views entertained by the Court of Saxo ny relative to the present hostile state between the Western Powers and Russia; and Mr. v Brust intimates, that but for the high estee which his sovereign felt for the English Queen. no answer would have been awarded to the insolent note which Mr. Forbes had read to Mr.

The Saxon Minister then goes on to justify the views entertained by his Government, as not at all hostile to the Western Powers; but does not, however, conceal that there is more congeniality of sentiments between the Cabinet the former and that of Vienna. We may hence conclude that the Saxon Government is more nclined to unite with Prussia than with Austria, should actual hostilities break out between these two great German Powers.

Lubeck, October 25, 1854.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1854. We call the attention of readers to our Prospectus for 1855. Any one who wishes to secure us some additional subscribers, can cut it out, wafer it on a sheet of paper, and circulate

PROSPECTUS

OF THE Ainth Volume of The Rational Era.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

The National Era is an uncompromising opponent of Slavery and the Slave power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a fee to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or laymen; a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue of whatever market he pleases. It believes in the right of individual judgment in all matters, whether of religion or politics, and rejects the dogma of passive obedience and non-resistance in both Church and State; holding that no man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States can deliberately violate his own settled conviction of its meaning, without incurent which requires him to

commit injustice, without immorality.

It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from other reasons, and also from the tenor of the its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetu note which the Minister for the Foreign Afand unchangeably aggressive; that its working can be counteracted only by a permanent tem of measures; that the Whig and Demo at the Court of Vienna, Count v. Arnim, as an answer to that of Count Buol of the 30th September, spoken of in my last letter. From the two notes, now alluded to, it is very evident ities for enforcing them; and that one or both must be broken up, and the true friends of Lib in the views of the Austrian and Prussian Cab- erty be united, without regard to old issues or prejudices, on a Party of Freedom, as a neces sary preliminary to the overthrow of the Slave Power. It, therefore, gives its earnest support to the Republican Movement, so far as its policy has yet been developed—a movement which promises to effect such a union.

romises to effect such a union.

The National Era, while occupying a deci-Baron Manteuffel, while declaring that the Prussian Government is resolved to oppose all its Literary Miscellany and News Departmen Prussian Government is resolved to oppose an its Literary Miscenary and News Department steps of its Eastern neighbor, threatening the for the various wants of the Family. Careful abstracts of Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign, are given every week in its columns; during are given every week in its columns; during the sessions of Congress, special attention i devoted to its movements; and it has secure the services of some of the most distinguished iterary writers of the country.

The Ninth Volume will commence on the 1s

f January ensuing. Subscriptions should be ent in at once to
G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. November, 1854.

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my risk. Large amounts may be red drafts or certificates of deposit, to G. BAILEY, Washington JOHN KIRMAN, agent for the Era for Cinc

ati, Corner of Third and Walnut streets The letter of JEFFERSON, from which quoted last week, was written to Mrs., no

Wr. John Adams. THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

We print in our advertising colum Prospectus of the New York Tribune, a paper Protection and Free Trade. The course of the Tribune in relation to the Fusion and Political Anti-Slavery movement, has been noble. As

THE NEW PARTY AND SLAVERY. One at a time, we say to our Know Nothing friends. Communications adverse to our views assail us from many quarters. Keep cool, friends. We intend to do so, at any rate. Had we consulted worldly prudence, we should have postponed our articles, till after the renew-al of our subscription list—but on all practical scribers to a fair share of our columns, to express their opposing views. Meantime, we shall

We discuss, but do not denounce. As the Know Nothings now constitute a distinct, manifest, and powerful political party, extending into every State of the Union, and openly aspiring to the control of the Federal Government, its relations to the Question of Slavery become of vast importance. The People of all sections have a right to know what their position and purposes are on this vital ques-

tion.
We said lately that they had ignored it; that one another the injuries which they have in they had acted so far with little or no reference ommon inflicted upon the sacred cause of Freeto it; but that they must take a definite posi tion in relation to it. We repeat now, that a they claim to be a National Party, and propose to obtain the control of the Federal Government, they must decide upon this question. either for Slavery or against it-for the doc trines concerning its relations to the Constitution, maintained by slaveholders, or by their opponents; for the Fugitive Slave Act, the Com promise Measures, the Slavery Propagandism that is seeking to grasp Dominica, Cuba, and California, and so much of Mexico as it can assimilate, or against them.

It is undeniable that many Anti-Slavery men. nany even of those who have hitherto acted with the Free Democracy, have joined the new party, while others of the same classes look with favor upon it. We quoted, a week or two since, an extract from an editorial in the Portage County (O.) Democrat, hitherto a Free Democratic paper, justifying its policy. Other papers of the same class, East and West, by heir non-committalism, betray their leaning towards the Order. In Indiana, at a State celebration on the 1st instant, by the Repub licans, of their recent victory, unmistakable indications were furnished of their sympathy with the invisible party; and both the Journal of Dresden and that of Berlin, than between and the Free Democrat of Indianopolis, the latter hitherto the State organ of the Free Democratic Party, and the former the State organ of the Republicans, avow, if we do not misnderstand them, Native American principles. In Massachusetts, the election returns show the almost total absorption of the Free Demo erats and Republicans by the mysterious Order. The results in three hundred and eight towns of the State, (all except twenty-one,) are renarkable:

Whig candidates - Democratic candidates Free Soil candidates Native American ticket Gardner, Know Nothing Washburn, Whig Bishop, Democrat Wilson, Republican Whig loss dministration loss Free Democratic loss -

It will be seen that the Know Nothing vote has gained nearly all that the other three parties have lost. The Whig Party loses one half, the Administration Party, two thirds, the Free Democratic, three fourths of its numbers.

The facts we have presented show clearly enough that Free-Soilers, Free Democrats, Republicans, call them what you will, are exten sively committed to the new organization Now, it is not for us to charge them with apostacy from Anti-Slavery principles, with disloyalty to the cause they have so long maintained with any dishonest purpose whatsoever. Mr Wilson, the candidate of the late Republican Party in Massachusetts, in his letter declinin the nomination, (which was not accepted,) de clared that he had "assumed no obligations inconsistent with the strictest fidelity to the pledges" he had publicly given; and he add-

"I wish, also, to say that I belong to no or anization where I have been required to mod or qualify in any degree my anti-slavery sen nts or to repress their utterance. For mor han eighteen years, on all fit occasions, I have earlessly uttered those anti-slavery sentiments ontinue to do so while I live. Other Know Nothings, like Mr. Wilson, will

oubtless hold the same language, asserting that they are not required by their organization o modify or qualify in any degree their Anti-Slavery sentiments. In fact, it would seem that a majority of the Congressmen elected by he new Party in Massachusetts are or have een "Free-Soilers," so called. Damrell, Comins, Burlingame, Banks, Knapp, De Witt, reply to the charge brought against him by Judge Allen, to place himself openly on Anti-Slavery ground before the election "It is not true," he wrote, "that I am or have

ever been in favor of the Fugitive Slave Bill. I never voted for a man who favored it, knowing such to be his views, and I must very much change before I ever do. I never, by word, act, or vote, favored its passage, and I am an advocate of its essential modification, or, in lieu thereof, its unconditional repeal. Returning there was a petition for its repeal at the Ex-change news room, and on my arrival, before

"To the general assertion, that my 'life is overed all over with the badges of the slaveholder,' I can only interpose a general denial. You have been very much misled in your estinate of my character. Were it not a little gotistical, I might say my heart beats as ear-nestly for the rights of the North, and my deinations are as steadfast to oppose the aggressions of the south, as yours or your informant's. But I am not content with a general denial. I ask that the particulars be given—point to the place, the time, and the act—state the words, the votes, or the deeds, whereon this charge is based. And if those on whose authority you make it cannot furnish them, I ask you in common the cannot furnish them, I ask

yeu, in common fairness, to recall this statement, so untrue, so unjust.

"To the charge of being a 'pro-slavery man' and an 'old hunker,' I state a single fact. I was not elected by the Whig Convention a member of the State Central Committee of that party, but several vacancies having occurred, I was verbally invited by its secretary to attend a meeting held soon after the passage of the Nebraska bill. I was present and offered a resolution, which I sustained in a speech, to the effect that the Whig organization would call a Convention of the opponents of the Nebraska

Hall for the great Anti-Nebraska Meeting in the Party, is no less explicit. After commit speakers. I called the meeting to order, and made the opening address, and I think (though I have not the record by me) was one of its I have not the record by me) was one of its vice its first number, opposition to "all 'higher archives, the other facts in the journals of the law' doctrines by which the Constitution is to day; and yet I am now charged with being a be set at naught, violated, or disregarded."

Judge Allen, and the documentary testimony pro-slavery politicians. Referring in anothe forgotten some passages in his own history, which sustained the Judge in his material allegation, but this does concern us now. It is sufficient to know that he placed himself publicly on Anti-Slavery ground, while the Know Nothing candidate for the Governorship, and is now bound by his recorded declarations. But, the peculiar policy of the Know Nothings cannot be carried out, except through the

by Congress. Foreign-born citizens cannot be pose the American party in that State? left out of the numerous offices under the Fed-the period the period that in Massachusetts, the Whigh eral Government, but through the exercise of a candidate for Governor, and that the 'Am the patronage-power of the President. All that car party' took up an independent the Know Nothings have done in the States is | tive Uni merely preliminary. They claim to be a Na- by a vote far exceeding all the votes cast for merely preliminary. They claim to be a the three other parties? Do they not know that the American party in the "Old Bay State" National objects. Acting in their several States, is a pure national party?"

in State affairs, and under the oath of secresy,

Have Wilson, Burlingame, Knapp, De Witt, it is easy enough to manage in reference to the Banks, &c., become "nationalized" according Slavery Question. All they have to do is to to the ideas of this organ of their party? have a prudent reference to public opinion; and the absence of any "platform" on the subject of Slavery, facilitates this accommodating pol- cratic 'Hard,' or a 'Silver Gray' Whig, when icy. In one section, their action is Pro-Slavery; a another. Anti-Slavery; in another, simply Anti-Administration, or Non-Committal.

Let us recapitulate:
Mr. Benton, the only Republican from Misouri, who cherishes the Anti-Slavery doctrines of Mr. Jefferson, and had the courage to speak and vote against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, ascribes his defeat to the Know will vote for Fillmore or Clayton, for the Presi-

tablished in Washington, as the National organ | cans? of the new Party, says:

"The final political demolition of Thomas H.
Benton, (credited by himself to the votes of the Know Nothings,) was a triumph, of which our the Union, are rivalled by what the Know

Missouri friends may be justly proud, and upon which we congratulate the American Party throughout the land!" Do the twenty thousand Free-Soilers who voted with the Know Nothings in Massachusetts re-

pond to this? Mr. Morr, the pro-Nebraska candidate of the o-Slavery Administration Party in Pennsylania, for Canal Commissioner, is elected by n unprecedented majority. Do the Free Soil

Know Nothings feel proud of this result? In New York, they put up a Silver Gray Fillmore Whig, with the express view of defeating Clark, and Seward. We have the testimony of the New York Express, that the nomina ion would not have been made, had Clark and Raymond remained on the Whig Syracuse platform, which, we all know, was non-com mittal as to any practical action. The probability is, that the movement has resulted in the defeat of Clark,* and in the election of a Liquor and Nebraska candidate. What said the New York Know Nothing Standard, while the indications were that Seward was prostrated? In

128,416 New York, said that Journal, the work of the new party was, "to rebuke the higher law, woollysm, and all other isms, not compatible with the just rights of the People, and therefore, especially, Sewardism, and it was nobly done." 313 Mark, Sewardism, not as a representative of and will not enter into the Seward cr Interest, but, as the representative of "the they known their strength, have secured a larger higher law," and Anti-Slavery sentiment, is to be put down. This is the mission of Know Nothingism in New York, according to the Standard. Are our Free Soil friends prepared o sustain it in such a " mission?"

Hear, too, how the Richmond (Va.) Examiner paper which advocates Slavery and the Slave rade on principle, as necessary to high civilisation, approves of the Know Nothing policy New York:

"Now as to the results. First of all, let us ongratulate the country upon the annihilation SEWARD. Scott's defeat stripped him of half s strength, paralyzed one-half of his body, and lightenred the arch-agitator. To the surprise fe everybody, that extraordinary, invisible, a comprehensible body, the Know Nothings, nished the work which Pierce began.

"They throttled Seward with the most extra ordinary ease and grace, and left him, dead, mangled, lying high and dry above the lowest ossible ebb of ill luck, upon the political pot ersfield of New York. The Tribune and its ompatriots are now howling a wild and horri-le dirge over the remains of their martyr. We ev the Know Kothings, but all hono to them for having crushed to the earth, and rampled under their feet, the boldest and mos nprincipled fanatic that ever endangered the

Strange times these, when Fillmore Whigs, Dickinson Democrats, Slavery Propagandists, and Free-Soilers, can unite in a common Hal

From the acts of the Party, let us turn to the declarations of their "organs." The New Hards and Silver Grays, Fillmore, Clayton, Pol York Know Nothing Standard says:

"Under these circumstances, but one course plan its National operations, and select its National candidates, what will be done? Shall local institution—it extends East, West, North, and South—and an entire repudiation of everyfor the Fugitive Act or against it—for the divise thing like Abolitionism was necessary to preserve its integrity and unity. This inde serve its integrity and unity. It is stated to surface to our slavery or against it—for the existence of Slaver the North may do, the patriotism of the masses All these Questions are of vital importance and Trafton, seven out of the eleven elect, are so reported. And Mr. Gardner, the candidate for the Governorship, deemed it expedient, in we feel convinced that the men of real principal seven out of the eleven elect, are knows no distinction between North and South. Whether Mr. Ullmann and his associates on the American ticket are to be elected, or not, we feel convinced that the men of real principal seven out of the eleven elect, are the North may do, the patronism of the masses. All these Questions are of vital importance the People have made up their minds on them, where the property of the patronism of the masses. All these Questions are of vital importance the property of the property o ple attached to the American organization in this State will vote for them, and thus exhibit their complete alienation from all party corrup-tions."

decided respecting them. Would the Virginia Know Nothings or the Massachusetts Know Nothings be willing to take a candidate on trust,

The Nashville (Tenn.) Whig copies this, with the following prefatory remarks, showing the favor the new order is beginning to find among slaveholders, fearful as they are of all secret movements:

can' party, and corroborated by many of the results of their organization, must, in its legiti- what they call a "National Party"—that is, a mate operation, lead them to oppose every sectionalism at war with the peace and prosperity of the Federal Union; a peculiar devotion to ing the apparently recognised basis of their existence as a party. It may be that, in some localities incidental or other causes have confidently on this point. Referring to the calities, incidental or other causes have com-bined to place them for the time in a position national pointers.

ness of their assumed national conservatism as a party, is sustained by the labored assaults upon Know Nothingism, in the New York serve our institutions as delivered to them I Tribune and the Washington New Era, special-the sainted heroes of '76. They are pledged' conservation of Abalitanism. ly devoted to the propagation of Abolitionism and its kindred heresies; and we find a further proof of the essential hostility of the Know Nothings in New York towards the Abolitionists, in the following explicit declarations the Know Nothing Standard of that city." The New Orleans (La.) Creole reprints the same extrect, finding in it a sweet odor of Na-

onality. It remarks: "Nothing more satisfactory than this could be presented to those who love the Union and defend the Constitution. In the present disorganization of the political elements, it is impossible to say what may be the result of the important election which took place yosterday; but of one thing we may rest assured, that whatever may be the result, the American whatever may be the result, the American in its organization, its principality.

The American Organ, the National paper of

he great Anti-Nebraska meeting in ting itself in its prospectus "against the agita-last. I procured the officers and ting itself in its prospectus "against the agita-tion of the question of Slavery in Congress or ay; and yet I am now charged with some personal control of thus giving currency to the slang misrepresent thus giving currency to the slang misrepresent ation of Anti-Slavery men so fashionable among number to the project of a Constitutional Par ty, started by the obsolete George M. Dallas.

inquires—
"Is it possible these politicians have not yet

Conservative party?

"Have not these politicians heard from the Northwest, from the North, and from the East." Do they not know that in New York th ings cannot be carried out, except through the action of the Federal Government. Naturalization laws cannot be repealed or modified but that the 'Hards' and the 'Silver Grays' control in the carried out, except through the 'American party is composed of sound control in the carried out, except through the 'American party is composed of sound control in the carried out, except through the 'American party is composed of sound control in the carried out, except through the 'American party is composed of sound control in the carried out, except through the carried out, ex

Again: "Our friends," says this organ, have never vet refused to vote for a Demo ever such a candidate has adopted our principal ples. The election of Mott in Pennsylvania and Hinks in Baltimore, are only two out of many instances in which Democrats have been sustained and elected by the votes of

Is it true, then, that our Free Soil friends who are swallowed up in Know Nothingism Nothings; and the American Organ, just es- dency, provided they be sound Native Ameri

the Union, are rivalled by what the Know Nothings have accomplished in this line.
"William H. Seward and his allies," it says,

"are now, we trust, impotent for mischief. The American party' has in this single year, I its conservative influence, done more for the preservation of the Union, than has been done in the last twenty years, saving and excepting the patriotic efforts of the Union party in 1850, whose labors had been rendered naught by the blundering follies of this Administration. It is our firm belief that both Bentonism and Sec. otic portions of the people continue to rally around our standard, we shall form a conservaround our standard, tive, Union-loving, and liberty-preserving party

demagogues, and render the Union perpetual. According to this, our Free Soil friends have been entrapped into an Organization, whose great mission it is, to exterminate Bentonism and Sewardism, to revive the Compromises 1850, and deify their authors. Was it for this Mr. Fillmore performed his tour to the South,

a year ago? Again, the American Organ brings author ties to sustain its pro-slavery position:

"The New York correspondent of the Balti ing truthful and important communication published in the Sun of Saturday last, to wit: vote in the western counties, and have elected Ullmann. So far from disbanding, they are ization in the interior of the State, and are con fident of being able to control both State and city elections hereafter. They will probably make a repeal or modification of the naturaliza-

tion laws a test question in future elections, and particulaly in the Presidential election. "The Anti-Slavery movement in this State has been checked by this election, though it shadowed by the more pressing issues between the various parties to the liquor question—i.e. "bad liquor, good liquor, and no liquor." Both the Temperance question and Know Nothing-ism exerted more influence upon the result than

did the Nebraska question. "It is true, strictly true, as stated by the Baltimore Sun's intelligent correspondent, that the Know Nothings are a NATIONAL PARTY. against Slavery.
"It is true, also, strictly true, that 'the Anti-

Slavery movement in New York has been checked" by the late demonstrations."

Where is the Know Nothing Press that speaks for Liberty, that utters an indignant protest against Slavery Propagandism, that protests against these doctrines and designs thus boldly attributed to the Know Nothing organization,

by its authorized organs? We know of none. Now, when an organization, embracing in its membership Slaveholders and non-Slavehold ers, Slavery Propagandists and Free-Soilers lock, Wilson, and Burlingame, undertakes to plan its National operations, and select its Na ion of California or against it-for Cuba with Slavery or against it-for the existence of Slavery the former consent to vote for Pollock, or the latter, for Clayton or Fillmore?

Let us say to our Anti-Slavery friends, who have either joined the Know Nothings or voted for their candidates this new organization "The leading sentiment understood to be professed by the 'Know Nothing' or 'Amerily by Southern Whigs, as the only basis for silently determined by Southern management. prostration of the old parties, and the indications of an approaching sectional conflict, i

looks to the Know Nothings to prevent this evil. "It seems to be universally acknowledged,"it says, "that the 'Know Nothings' aim to preoppose all foreign influence, and the Union and the Constitution. possible then to be a Know Nothing and a Di unionist; it is a contradiction in terms to adhere to the new movement and ignore the Compromises of the Constitution, or resist the execution of the laws."

JOHN M. CLAYTO Douglas in pushin although he decli cause it did not speech, delivered h ware, on Native A the Know Nothing bility of any natio or Democratic on tinguished men b

NO. 4

"We see no dan lation from the fat doleful prediction election will presendency, not only no American in his hinise the statesman him with greater a nessed since the da In another num "We feel confut that they occupy the Silver Gray Whigs the adherents of S

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national elections who are pledged to the laws, to main North, no South, "With the fact

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marked-"I know not upor that the late Presid a member of the K do know that a gre telligent and patrio adopted the princip In relation to

American Party, a "I will not," say man who claims to less he plants hims he seeks my vote, h my principles. He other party besides has nominated him come out plainly, ar asks the support of no right to accept, anation from anoth ples which we, andopted." Referring to the North by the Neb

"Repose for the I think there is far ever existed before show,) I rejoice th be found in the cou other men who thin Whig and Democra ent sections of the question a part of split into irreconciequally ultra in the third of this State a is run, upon which old and active Whi State an effort has out success. In among the Whigs i on can ever asser Democratic Convi that effort, as it pr party strong enou nent in the trials soon be subjected, with every right-mi

An appeal to A

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The repeal of aroused the Anti-S mand of the Peopl for a fusion of par a fair expression at tility to the measure icy of which it wa all the States, exce sey, New York, and was complied with ment, so called, wa Whig and Free De prostrating the Ad ndication was fair litical organization possession of the F and place it on the Whigs in Massachu sylvania, stubbornly ment: their leaders ! the Anti-Nebraska tary to the re-instit Suddenly, as if by m

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in Massachusetts!

For this result, th States must blame selfish ambition. T sealed; and for this had this been all, the suffered. But, their il verting their own Par which now threatens the Republican mov more opportunity for umph in the Presider try is to be afflicted President, it will have ing Party-but that I ed its present power of Pennsylvania, New Y What remains, not Whig, Democratic, I Shall the Republican ed? Shall the issue

eign-born citizens be issue between Slaver its course, satisfied fouse of Representat er the next Preside or Pro-Slavery? Wi who have united with ty, or voted for its support to it, in the p of Jno. M. Clayton, ? New York? There men should beware of entangled by obligati wer to these question and Pro-Slavery Known in the selection of a

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the following comments on the result:

From our friend Whittier, we have received

consummated at the late election, has unques-

tionably surprised the country at large. Even her own citizens, not initiated into the mysteries

of the new order, were scarcely prepared for

trol of the State.

If it be asked, Have the People of Massa

chusetts all of a sudden fallen back two centr

cruits for a military crusade, nor is he at all

likely to make a bequest of his skin, like Ziska,

to the Grand Know Nothing Council, for a

drum head, to summon Protestants to the bat-

tle of Armageddon. We hope these assurance

will quiet the nerves of all who have been

alarmed by the late ridiculous summerset which

It is not to be denied that the Anti-Repub

can tone and sympathies of the Catholic priest

hood and journalists, the presence of the de

to send back Sims and Burns to Slavery-the

fact that wherever you found a Catholic you

found a noisy Fugitive Slave Law advocate-a

volunteer bloodhound, eager to hunt "the

nagers"-had prepared the public mind in

Massachusetts to sympathize with the ne

novement. The colored people, almost to a

nan, voted for Gardner, and four-fifths of the

But, the refusal of the Whig State Commi

Anti-Slavery organization, like that of Ohio,

change. The Governor elect, H. J. Gardner,

generally, spared no efforts to bring about the

Fusion. Their overtures and entreaties were

met with contemptuous abuse and derision by

the Whig managers. The Republican Con-

vention at Worcester, as a matter of course,

proved a failure. But the great mass of the

People were desirous of giving up old party

names and issues, and the Know Nothing move-

ment presented an opportunity for doing so

Whigs, Democrats, Free-Soilers, rushed head-

long into the mysterious order. The result is

We regret the non-election of such true me

as Charles W. Upham, J. Z. Goodrich, and

Thomas D. Eliot, faithful and able defenders

of the rights of the North. But their defeat

painful as it is to many of their constituent

can give little satisfaction to the Slave Power

when it is seen that the new delegation is en

tirely Anti-Nebraska, and that six, at least, out

of the eleven, are open and avowed Free

Soilers. C. L. Knapp, of the 8th district, is an

old Liberty man, true as steel. De Witt in

the Worcester district, Trafton in the 11th.

Comins in the 4th, Damrell in the 3d, and Bur

lingame in the 5th district, are also Free-Soil

ers. N. P. Banks, jun., is triumphantly re

elected from the 7th district, against the com

bined opposition of the Pierce Democracy and

the Whigs. He goes back to Washington an

the 2d district, and Morris, of the 10th, are re

iable Anti-Slavery Whigs. Of Davis, of the

6th, and Hall, of the 1st, we have no very defi-

Gardner, the Governor elect, stands openly

oledged against the Nebraska fraud and the Fu

ritive Slave Law. His past history has been evi-

lently that of a Pro-Slavery Whig, but we speak

now only of his present position. Brown, Lieu

tenant Governor, is a Free Soil Democrat and

tives elected, enough is known to be tolerably

certain that a reliable man will be chosen

the United States Senate, and effectual prov

sion made for protecting the inhabitants of th

Of the future of the new party we cannot,

course, speak with any degree of confidence

One thing, however, seems certain. With i

cannot be relied upon as the Party of Freedo

Southern affiliations, and slaveholding wing, it

Among its prominent supporters are reckoned

Millard Fillmore, black with the infamy of the

Delaware, who in a late speech lays down, as a

plank of its national platform, the Nebraska

doctrines of Pierce and Douglas. These are

not favorable indications. With the kindest

feelings towards those of our friends who have

connected themselves with the new party, we

THE KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.

Cincinnati, Nov. 16. — The Know Nothing ouvention is understood to be in session here, it nothing is known as to its object or of its

roceedings, We learn from a highly intelligent friend in

Washington, Nov. 13.—Charles W. Stewa an officer in the House of Representatives the United States, committed suicide last eve ing in the Speaker's room, at the Capitol,

ganized of Protestant foreigners.

erhood of Man.

must, for ourselves, stand apart from its portals

State against the Fugitive Slave Hunt.

Fusionist. Of the Senators and Represen

nite knowledge.

Anti-Administration Fusionist. Buffington, of

before us.

Free-Soilers went the same way.

the staid old Commonwealth has turned.

and quartered.

"We see no danger to the Union. Our revelation from the fates is far different from that doleful prediction of the Courier. Our next election will present a candidate for the Presidency, not only national in his position, but American in his heart. The People will recognise the statesman and the patriot, and elevate him with greater unanimity than has been witnessed since the days of Washington."

In another number it reiterates these views We feel confident that the South has no "We feel confident that the South has no tangible point of political union with any other party at the North except the Know Nothings; that they occupy the only national ground. The Silver Gray Whigs have been overslaughed by the adherents of Seward. The Nebraska Democrats claim this bill as a triumph over the South—a victory achieved for Freedom. The South—a victory achieved for Freedom. The Free-Soilers are open in their opposition to our constitutional rights, and the Democratic Hards are accused by the Free-Soilers of having selected the same platform which they have adopted. With whom can the South act in the coming national elections? *Certainly only with those who are pledged to support the Constitution and the laws, to maintain the Union, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West.

"With the facts we have adduced, it is a mockery of the good sense of the people to ask us to affiliate with either the Whigs or the Democrats of the North. There is neither patriotism nor prudence, honesty, nor a devotion

patriotism nor prudence, honesty, nor a devotion to the rights of the South, in seeking such alli-

Concurrently with these declarations, we find that party. JOHN M. CLATTON, the auxiliary of Senator Douglas in pushing through the Nebraska bill, although he declined to vote for it finally, because it did not come up to the standard of Non-Intervention-placing himself, in a public speech, delivered before the late election in Delaware, on Native American ground, advocating the Know Nothings, and predicting the impossi-

that the late President of the United States is a member of the Know Nothing order. But I do know that a great number of the most intelligent and patriotic men of this country have adopted the principles and joined the society of

American Party, as he calls it, he announces:

come out plainly, and say that he asks support on the principles of the Americans. If he asks the support of the American party, he has so existly according to the control of the American party, he has so existly according to the control of the c no right to accept, without our consent, a nomination from another party, professing principles which we, as Americans, have never

Referring to the excitement aroused at the North by the Nebraska bill, he says:

"Repose for the passions of men is require to save us from ourselves. At this crisis, when I think there is far more real danger than has ever existed before, (as the sequel will soon show,) I rejoice that an American party is to be found in the country, around which I and other men who think as I do, can rally. The Whig and Democratic parties having, in different sections of the Union, made the Slavery question a part of their respective creeds, are split into irreconcilable divisions, each about equally ultra in their views, and equally uncharitable in their abuse of each other. In one-third of this State a (so-called) Democratic ticket Knew Nothing nomination or election. is run, upon which one-half the candidates are old and active Whigs. In another part of the State an effort has been made to get Whigs to ister to Spain, set out for Madrid, via France; possible that another Whig National Convention can ever assemble again. And if another Democratic Convention should again make that effort, as it probably will, there can be no real, heart-felt concord in such a body. A party strong enough to sustain the Govern-ment in the trials to which it will inevitably soon be subjected, ought to be a desideratum with every right-minded American statesman. "An appeal to American national feeling for such a purpose ought not to be in vain; and I do not believe it will be in vain. In every State and in every section of this Union the s now an American party."

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused the Anti-Slavery sentiment. The demand of the People of all the free States was. for a fusion of parties, so that they might give a fair expression at the ballot-box of their hostility to the measure, and to the system of polcy of which it was but one emanation. In all the States, except Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts, the demand was complied with, and a Republican movement, so called, was the result, absorbing the Whig and Free Democratic Parties, and utterly prostrating the Administration Party. Every ndication was fair for the formation of a political organization powerful enough to take possession of the Federal Government in 1856, and place it on the side of Freedom. But the Whigs in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, stubbornly rejected the fusion movement: their leaders hoped to be able to absorb the Anti-Nebraska feeling, and make it tributary to the re-institution of the Whig Party. Suddenly, as if by magic, we find a new Party, without any principles on the Question of Slavery, springing into life, determining the elecin New York, reducing the Whigs to a meager minority in both, and overwhelming all parties

For this result, the Whig leaders in those States must blame their own infatuation or selfish ambition. The fate of their party is sealed; and for this we have no tears to shed; had this been all, the country would not have he pleased through France! suffered. But, their ill-judged policy, while subverting their own Party, gave power to another, which now threatens to check, if not paralyze Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts.

What remains, now, for Anti-Slavery men, Whig, Democratic, Independent Democratic? Shall the Republican movement be abandon-Shall the Republican movement be abandoned? Shall the issue between native and foreign-born citizens be suffered to supersede the issue between Slavery and Freedom? Shall the Anti-Nebraska movement, stop midway in its course, satisfied with having returned a small Anti-Nebraska majority to the next House of Representatives, careless as to whether the next President shall be Anti-Slavery who have united with the Know Nothing Party, or voted for its candidates, continue their support to it, in the phase of "nationality" so led, it is now assuming under the influence of Jno. M. Clayton, and the Fillmore men of New York? There is danger ahead. Honest men should beware of being placed in a position,

THE ULLMANN PARTY IN NEW YORK.

As Clark received only about two-thirds of the Whig vote of New York, and Bronson a quarter of the "Hard" vote, the inference is fair that these two factions supplied the majority of the voters for Ullmann. The Know Nothing Party then, in New York, may be regarded as principally a compound of the self-styled National Whigs and National Democrats.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE HARDS.

The faction in New York, which has hitherto

The faction in New York, which has hitherto rejoiced in the title of "National Democrats." having nothing to gain by keeping up a fight finding no party in the South to affiliate with them, and predisposed to Know Nothingism left their candidate, Mr. Bronson, standing a the head of twenty-five thousand men, and went over to ULLMANN. The Rochester Unio of November 8th contained the following para

from the Hard State committee last week urging the abandonment of Bronson, whose cause was hopeless, for Ullmann. The vote of Binghamton is significant."

As the Hards cast nearly 100,000 votes on year ago, and but 25,000 at the election just held, we suppose we may record the decease of

So the National Intelligencer heralds the announcement that Mr. Granger and his National Whigs are planning a reconstruction of the Whig Party. According to the Albany bility of any national union hereafter on Whig privately at Albany, before the election, to conor Democratic ground. Speaking of the dis-tinguished men belonging to the order, he re-make no formal demonstration in relation to the pending canvass, but to throw their influ-"I know not upon what authority it is stated ence in favor of Ullmann, the Know Nothing candidate; and at the same time a circular letter was agreed upon, announcing that, upon consultation with National Whigs, it had been deemed advisable to call a Convention, to assemble in Albany early in January, to reinstate In relation to the main principles of the the Whig party on the platform of 1852. As we printed the letter last week, we now simply "I will not," says he, "support for office a refer to it. It is welcomed by the National Inman who claims to be a Native American, unless he plants himself upon that platform. If in it to the bill by which the Missouri Comhe seeks my vote, he must do it by professing my principles. He must not tell me that some other party besides the American party here has nominated him for the office. He must the South. True, the Whigs engaged in the movement intend to acquiesce in that measure,

> not only acquiescence, but approbation. Mr. Granger and his friends will only expose heir weakness if they persist in the movement. The probability is that they will change their tactics, and combine with the Know Nothings, whose general policy they decidedly approve.

MR. SOULE AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Since our last issue, we have had a serio difficulty with the French Government, which was hotly discussed by the daily press, for five successive days, made the bowels of men on 'Change yearn, cost the Cabinet a prodigious mount of anxiety, set the Telegraphic wires to thrilling all over the country, and, at the end of the sixth day, was as summarily settled as a

serve on a Democratic ticket, but, I hear, without success. In other States, the division Tovernment and proceed through French territory, returned to London by the next steamer.

It was an unwise act of Napoleon, whether dictated by motives personal to Mr. Soulé or political. If purely personal, it was discredita-ble to his dignity and his position—if political, it was sure to involve him in a serious contr versy with the United States.

One of the newspapers quoted the following extract from Vattel, which throws sufficient light upon the principle of the transaction :

"If an innocent passage, and even perfect security, are due to a private individual, much more are they due to the minister of a sovereign, who is going to execute his master's orders and who travels on the affairs of a nation. and who travels on the affairs of a nation. I say an 'innocent passage:' for the minister's journey is justly suspected, if a sovereign has reason to apprehend that he will make an improper use of the liberty granted him of entering his territories, by plotting against his interests while in their country, or that he is going to convey intelligence to his enemies, or to stire the property him. We have already said up others against him. We have already said (\$64) that he may, in such case, refuse him a passage; but he is not to mal-treat him, nor suffer any violence to be offered to his person."

In §64, referred to in the preceding, it is said:

"Sometimes even a passage is refused to sus-nected ministers in critical or dubious juncpected ministers in critical or dubious junctures, although there do not exist an open war. But this is a delicate proceeding, which, if not justified by reasons that are perfectly satisfactory, produces an acrimony that easily degenerates into an open rupture."

The Americans abroad felt themselves insuled; the Bourse grew anxious; Mr. Buchana was aroused; Mr. Mason threw aside his cigar. and demanded an explanation. The Emperor, whether moved by his second sober thought, the considerate intervention of his ally across tion in Pennsylvania, powerfully influencing it the Channel, the state of the money market, the condition of things in the Crimea, or the representations of Mr. Mason, whom the newspa pers, with their usual omniscience, are laudi for his wonderful diplomacy, although his correspondence is yet unpublished and unknown. soon rescinded the order, and gave his gracious permission to Mr. Soulé to proceed wherever

PORTRAIT OF THEODORE PARKER. - In another column will be found an advertisement the Republican movement, and to afford one of the forthcoming portrait of this distinguished more opportunity for the Slave Power to tri-umph in the Presidential contest. If this coun-Brainard, the publisher of this print, is noted try is to be afflicted with another Pro-Slavery for the artistic elegance and fidelity of his por-President, it will have to thank the Know Noth- traits, the drawings of which are executed by ing Party—but that Party could not have reached its present power except through the infatuation at the very head of his profession in this countries. tion and stubbornness of the Whig leaders in try. The portraits of Hon. Charles Sumner and Hon. William H. Seward, by this artist, are splendid specimens of the lithographic art, and most faithful likenesses.

We assure our worthy cotemporaries that we did not dream of any imputation against their or Pro-Slavery? Will those Anti-Slavery men candor or honesty. We never find in a mere difference of opinion any ground for impugning motives.—Ed. Era.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

LEBANON, PA., Nov. 13, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era: were to these questions—How are Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery Know Nothings to act together, in the selection of a Presidential candidate? And if a non-committal or Pro-Slavery candidate be selected by the vote of a majority, what will the Anti-Slavery minority do?

You do not seem to favor the order of Know Nothings. I have perused your editorial on the subject with special interest. It was unlike the subject with special interest. It was unlike the wild effusions of some brainless editors, without reason or argument, but written in a true, gentlemaly, and Christian-like style, with a due regard for the feelings of the parties interested, clearly defining your position. I myself favor the cause of Americanism, and am bitterly opposed to Popery, in every form and shape in which it was revealed in past ages, or as it has lately manifested itself in this country, endeavoring to undermine our free and glorious institutions. I am also inclined to look with rather a suspicious eye on foreign influence. It is You do not seem to favor the order of Know

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

2	VERMONT OFFICIAL VOTE.						
1	Ser New Performance	First	Dist	rict.		1	MALL.
,	James Meacham	128	1		114		8,62
t	S. W. Jewett				- 3,4	164	
d	S. P. Jewett -				. 1	134	
2	Scattering .				. 15	40	
1				Ma.	-	-	3,63
	Majority for M	each	am	Bal		KID	4,98
t	S	econe	l Dis	trict.	40 30		100
,	Justin Morrill			100	4		8,38
e	J. W. D. Parker		1	11/10/10	-5,8	348	172
f	O. L. Shafter	214		MA VI	-2,4	147	
	Scattering -			- 1	1	26	
e					-		8,32
100	The state of the s						

Majority for Morrill - . Alvah Sabin -

Alvah Sabin - - - - - - - - - 3,608 . 33 Majority for Sabin . . . In the first district, Landgrove and Cornwall Atlas, Messrs. Granger, Collier, and Barnard, with other leading Whigs of their class, met Fairfield, Lowell, and Westfield, were not returned. They would increase the majority.

Total Anti-Administration vote - - 26,971 Total Administration vote . Anti-Administration or Republican ma-FLORIDA The official returns of the election for Con

gressman in Florida foots up as follows:

Brown, (Whig.) 4,564; Aug. E. Maxwell,
(Dem.,) 5,638. Majority for Maxwell, 1,074. ILLINOIS. It would seem that the victory of the Repub

licans in Illinois is not quite so decisive as it was at first reported. The Douglas candidate for State Treasurer has been defeated by Miller, (Republican,) showing that Douglas is in a minority of the vote of the whole State; but his champion, Richardson, it is now said, is reelected. The Tribune says: Later reports from the Prairie State render it probable that the following gentlemen have been elected to Congress, that is, if we concede the defeat of Yates and Williams in the 5th and

6th districts, as is now asserted by some of the Nebraskaite journals: 1. E. B. Washburne.
2. J. H. Woodworth.
3. Jesse O. Norton.
4. Thomas L. Harris.*
7. James C. Allen.
8. Lyman Trumbull.

4. James Knox. 9. S. S. Marshall. 5. Wm. A. Richardson.* Republicans (in SMALL CAPS) 5, and Douglas-

ites 4. There were four Whigs and five Democrats in the last Congress. We shall wait for further returns before we admit the election of Richardson and Harris.

According to later intelligence, Col. ARCHER, Republican, has been elected over Jas. C. Al-LEN, so that there are but three Douglas men

According to the Chicago Tribune, the following is the composition of the Legislature: Senators holding over-Anti-Nebraska -

Vhig-Senators just elected-Republicans Total Anti-Nebraska members

Total Nebraska members - 3
The fact that there is a decided Republican najority in the House is admitted by the Chieago Times, the organ of Senator Douglas.

DELAWARE. The Know Nothings have swept this State, lecting Governor, members of Congress, and a majority of the Legislature. Jno. M. Clayton declared himself in favor of the Know Nothings before the election, anticipates their triumph as a National Party in 1856, and of course expects to be number one among

The official returns of the State give Causey (K. N.) 733 majority for Governor, and Cullet (K. N.) 504 majority for Congress.

NEW JERSEY. The Senate stands 10 Democrats to 10 Whigs and Know Nothings, being a tie. The House stands 27 (Democrats to 33 Whigs and Know

The Newark Advertiser says, the Assembly will stand as follows:
"Whigs, 27; Democrats, 20; Natives, 4

emperance, 2; Independent Anti-Monopoly emocrats, 7.
"The total Anti-Monopoly force, including reliable Whigs and Natives, whose feelings on the subject are known, with the Anti-Monopoly Democrats, will be certainly more than a ma-jority of the House, so that no farther aggres-sions of the great power which has controlled the State can be made during the coming winter. The number of members who, through the manner of their election, may be considered as pledged to the Prohibitory Law, is some eight

or ten, while it is probable that as many more are favorable to the measure." MICHIGAN. Bingham, the Republican candidate for Gov mor, is elected, probably by a majority of over 5,000. Pierce had a majority in 1852 of near

3,000! William A. Howard, Henry Waldren, and David S. Walbridge, the Republican candidates are elected to Congress. A telegraphic des patch announces the election of Peck, Admin stration man, in the fourth district. The State Senate stands: 24 Republicans, 1

dministration men, or Anti-Republicans. The House, 45 Republicans, and 27 Anti Wayne county, the home of General Cass. emocratic county, elects Anti-Nebraska mem ers of the Legislature. The General gets no comfort either at home or abroad. He does

WISCONSIN. The members elected to Congress are: WELLS, Anti-Nebraska Democrat; WASH URNE, Republican; BILLINGHURST, Republi

ot seem to pass current in Michigan or Vir-

The Union publishes an extract from th Milwaukie Daily News, exulting in the triumph of Wells over Whigs, Abolitionists, and Know Nothings, but does not inform its readers that he is pledged against the Nebraska Bill and the Fugitive Act. The Milwawkie Free Democrat

Fugitive Act. The Milwawkie Free Democrates says:

"Two causes operated in the defeat of Mr. Spooner, the Republican candidate: 1st, Walworth county, which ought to have given him 1,000 majority, gave him only 300, the Silver Gray Whigs going for Mr. Wells; and, 2d, Mr. Wells came out openly and squarely upon the Anti-Nebraska platform, a few days before election. He is also pledged to vote for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. These pledges secured for him the entire Anti-Nebraska Democratic vote of the district."

Washburn is elected in the second district by a majority of nearly 2,500.

majority of nearly 2,500.

Billinghurst's majority in the third distriction over Macy, is four or five thousand. The Milwaukie Free Democrat says the Legis-

Senate.—Republicans, 12; Democrats, 9; Independent, 1.

Assembly.—Republicans, 40; Democrats, 23; Independent, 7.

To hear from, 3 Senators, 12 Assemblymen.

The Representative chosen in the following towns remain to be heard from: Dighton, Handower, Marshfield South Science 1981.

NEW YORK. elected by a very small majority. The com-plexion of the Legislature is thus presented by

the New York Courier:
"The Senate consists of thirty-two members, who are elected every odd year; consequently, the present Senate, which was chosen in 1853, will

The New York Tribune classifies the mem-

bers of Congress elected as follows: . Suffolk, Queens; &c .- Wm. W. Valk, K. N.

 Suffolk, Queens; &c.—Wm. W. Valk, K. N.
 Brooklyn, (old)—J. S. T. Stranahan, Whig.
 City, wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 8—Guy R. Pelton, Whig K. N.
 Wards 4, 6, 10, 14—John Kelly, Soft, 74 over Walsh.
 Williamsburg, &c.—Ths. R. Whitney, K. N.
 Wards 11, 15, 17—John Wheeler,* In. Dem.
 Wards 9, 16, 20—T. Childs, jr., Whig K. N.
 Up town wards—Abr'm Wakeman, Whig.
 Westchester, &c.—B. Clark, K. N. Whig.
 Orange, Sullivan—A. S. Murray, Whig.
 Greene, Ulster—Rufus H. King, Whig.
 Columbia, Dutchess—K. Miller, Whig.
 Rensselaer—Russell Sage,* Whig.
 Albany, &c.—Dr. Sam'l H. Dickson, Whig.
 Saratoga, &c.—Edward Dodd, Whig. Saratoga, &c.—Edward Dodd, Whig. Clinton, Essex, &c.—George A. Simmons,

Whig.
17. Herkimer, St. Lawrence—Francis E. Spinner, Soft Dem.

18. Schoharie, &c.—Thomas R. Horton, Whig.

19. Otsego, Delaware—J. Hughston, Whig.

20. Oneida—Orsamus B. Matteson,* Whig.

21. Broome, Cortland, &c.—H. Bennett, *Whig. 21. Broome, Cortland, &c.—H. Bennett, *Whig. 22. Madison, Oswego—A. Z. McCarty, Whig. 23. Jefferson, Lewis—Wm. A. Gilbert, Whig. 24. Onondaga—Gen. Amos P. Granger, Whig. 25. Cayuga, Wayne—Edwin B. Morgan, *Whig. 26. Ontario, &c.—A. Oliver, Anti-Neb. Dem. 27. Tioga, Chemung, &c.—J. M. Parker, Whig. 28. Steuben, Livingston—W. H. Kelsey, Whig. 29. Mouroe—John Williams, Soft K. N. 30. Genesse, &c.—Benjamin Pringle, *Whig.

30. Genesee, &c.—Benjamin Pringle,* Whig.
31. Orleans, &c.—Thomas T. Flagler,* Whig.
32. Erie—Solomon G. Haven,* S. G. Whig.
33. Chautauque, &c.—Francis S. Edwards,
Whig K. N. Whig K. N.

Members of the present House re-elected.

Total, 25 Whigs, including regular Whig candidates who had the Know Nothing support;

Know Nothings (Valk and Whitney) elected over regular Whig candidates; 1 ditto (Edwards) elected over Fenton, Anti-Nebraska Dem.; 3 Softs, including one (Williams) elected in a Whig district by the Know Nothings

Oliver) elected on the merits of their opposition to Douglas. No Hards at all, unless the attempts to count Mike Walsh into Kelly's seat should prove successful. Total 33, of whom but three even affect to like Senator Douglas and his Bill. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Concord Independent Democrat says that Governor Baker (Administration man, has oined the Know Nothings.

Mr. Morrison, who voted against the Nebras-

a bill last winter, has been renominated for was a member of that committee, and made Congress by an Administration Convention. Its an ineffectual effort to induce his colleagues to resolves took the strongest possible ground in support of the Baltimore platform, and of the Brown, Lieutenant Governor elect, an Antientire Administration of General Pierce, as an Nebraska Democrat, was one of a committee fanchester Democrat justly says: "Mr. Morrison must either have 'acquiesced' n the Nebraska bill, or he must have been

taken by the convention because there was no alternative. In any event it has a bad look for the member for the 2d district. His nomination comes from a set of office holders and Pierce fuglers, and their action has his apparent approval. The people of this district will be satisfied with no such policy. Mr. Morrison must either cut loose from this corrupt convoy, and take his position openly and squarely on the great principles to which he has given some indications of adherence, or his defeat is in-

The Baltimore American gives a comparison the votes cast at the elections held this year with those cast at the Presidential election in 1852. For the sake of showing all possible

fairness, that paper gives only the majorities obtained by the Democratic candidate for Pres-ident in 1852 over the united vote of all his The result is as follows: Dem. maj. Opposition Dem. in 1852. maj. in 1854. 15 15 States. 27,036 13,655 26,000 6,500 1.036 New Hampshire 7,155 13,800 2,500 4,671 2,965 4,730 3,400 22,061 5,000 Connecticut 403 Pennsylvania 10.922 41,549 91,872 33,180 New York · · 1.872 90,000

6,975

Illinois -Michigan - - 2.604 Democratic loss in fifteen States

MASSACHUSETTS The election in Massachusetts has resulted s our readers know, in the utter rout of all the old parties, and the complete triumph of the Know Nothing candidates. The declination of Mr. Wilson, the Republican candidate, although refused by the Committee, seems to have been accepted by the Party, as his vote is not much over 6,000. Of course, the revolution is the work of the People of Massachusetts, a vast number of whom voted the Know Nothing ticket, not because members of the Order, but because they were determined to get rid of th old parties.

The Boston Atlas gives the following vote or Governor: Washburn, 26,640; Gardner, 80,102; Wilson, 6,643; Bishop, 13,416; Wales, 313; scat-

First District.—Eliot, Whig, 2,228; Hall, K. and F. S., 5,707; Howland, Dem, 804; sca

sering, 28.
Second District.—Crocker, Whig, 1,692; Buf Second District.—Crocker, Whig, 1,692; Buffington, K. N. and F. S., 7,139; Weston, do., 501; Vickery, Dem., 1,018.

Third District.—Safford, Whig, 2,293; Damrell, K. N. and F. S., 9,340; Avery, Dem., 453; Austin, N. D., 416; scattering, 54.

Fourth District.—Walley, Whig, 2,760; Comins, K. N. and F. S., 4,912; Spinney, Dem., 913. acstraing, 7

913; scattering, 7.

Fifth District.—Appleton, Whig, 3,109; Burlingame, K. N. and F. S., 5,967; Parmonter, Dem., 604; scattering, 16.

Sixth District.—Upham, Whig, 3,033; Davis, K. N. and F. S., 7,690; Lord, Dem., 742; scattering. 106.

Seventh District.—Bell, Whig, 2,767; Banks, jr., K. N. and F. S., 9,659; Buckman, N. D. Cincinnati, that a division had arisen in the Eighth District.—Wentworth, Whig, 3,792 Knapp, K. N. and F. S., 7,215; Needham, Dem. Council, as to the expediency of admitting Catholics. The same friend informs us that affilia-108; scattering, 14.

Ninth District.—Barton, Whig, 1,015; De Witt, K. N. and F. S., 10,228; Davis, Dem., ted Know Nothing Associations are being or-

762.
Tenth District.—Dickinson, Whig, 2,579;
Iorris, K. N. and F. S., 7,330; Bemis, Dem. 1,195.

Eleventh District.—Goodrich, Whig, 3,764
Trafton, K. N. and F. S., 6,278; Griswold, Dem., 2,290.

The State Legislature is singularly unan mons. Senate: Whigs, 0, Democrats, 0, Republican and Independent Democrats, 0, Know Nothings, 37—and in one district no election. This vacancy, however, will be filled with a

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Western Banks. The Cincinnati Commercial states that, in consequence of the pressure, the City Bank of Columbus, Ohio, has been forced to suspend

payments of its deposites.

The notes of the Bank of Kanawha sold at 25 per cent. discount; Bank of Kanawha soid at 25 per cent. discount; Bank of Circleville, at 50; Kentucky Trust Company, at 70; and Newport Safety Fund, at 80.

The notes of the Clinton Bank of Columbus were again refused at Cincinnation Saturday. Indiana stock notes are selling at 25 to 30c. discount.

present Senate, which was chosen in 1853, will exist one year from the 31st of December next. The political predilections of the Senators are as follows: Whigs 23, Democrats 9. Whig majority, 14.

"The Assembly is chosen yearly, and is composed of 128 members. Full returns of the result of the late election show that the next Assembly will be composed of 82 Whigs, 43 Democrats, and 3 elected as Temperance candidates. Whig majority over all, 36. The Whig majority, in joint ballot, it will be seen, is 60.

The New York Tribune classifies the memoral of the State of the new order, were scarcely prepared for so complete an overturn. At a blow, the Whig, discount.

A note from the Treasurer of the State of Ohio states that the notes of the Miami Valley Bank of Cincinnati, City Bank of Cinci rote anything by Ohio stock paper.

For the sake of keeping our readers posted, we extract the following list of suspended Western banks, from Thompson's Reporter, of Nov. 18.

ries to the religious bigotry of their Puritar ancestors, and gone crazily into a No-Poperv The Union Bank, Chicago, Ill.; the Bank o crusade-or taken up the war cries of a Chi Napierville, Napierville, Ill.; the City Bank of Chicago, Ill.; the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, of Chicago, Ill.; and the Farmers' Bank nese mob against "foreign devils" and "outside barbarians?" we are happy to be able to of Chicago, are said to have failed; also, the Mechanics and Traders' Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio; the Sandasky City Bank, Ohio; the Farmers' Joint Stock reply in the negative. Our Catholic friends abroad need not entertain any fears for their prethren in Massachusetts. They are in no Banking Company, Toronto, Canada; the Bank of Circleville, Ohio; the Exchange Bank, Bufalo, N. Y.; the Canal Bank, Cleveland, Ohio; the City Bank of Columbus, Ohio. danger of being burned at the stake, or drawn The new Governor, Gardner, is not likely to

the City Bank of Columbus, Ohio.

Seven more Indiana Banks are under protest, viz: Wayne Bank, Logansport; State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru; Upper Wabash Bank, Wabash; Perry County Bank, Cannelton; Steuben County Bank, Angola; Traders' put himself at the head of his friends, and hunt apists in the streets of Boston, as crazy Lord George Gordon did in London. Our brilliant good-natured friend, Anson Burlingame, is no John Knox, to proclaim the sacking of Papist Bank, Terre Haute; Great Western Bank, Ter churches, and the rending of the clerical trapre Haute.

It is proper to add that a number of me pings of Parson Brownson and Father Roddan the city of Chicago, Illinois, hav General Wilson has opened no offices for re-

agreed to receive at par the bills of the banks of that city, which has had a good effect, but the excitement nevertheless continues, as the holders want specie, not goods, for their bills.

The Union Bank of Chicago was owned by Forrest Brothers, and the City Bank, owned by Bradley, Curtis, & Co.

The failure of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Cincinness is not of the Mechanics.

Bank of Cincinnati is not of much importance It has been in process of closing its business for some time past, under the supervision of the board of control. Its capital in August last was only \$60,000, and its circulation \$47,339. The deposits and circulation are paid without testable Bedini, and, above all, the zeal with nterruption. which the Irish population of Boston labored Terrible Ravages of the Cholera.

By the barque Ithonia, Capt. Morton, from Palermo, we have advices from Sicily to Sep

tember 17.

At Messina the cholera was making frightful havoc, taking off from 800 to 1,100 per day.

At Naples, August 13th, the disease had abated, the deaths amounting to about 300 pe day; and on the 23d the deaths daily had de reased to 20 or 25.

At Palermo, 26th, about 350 per day was the

number. The whole number of deaths at Palermo was estimated at 13,000, and at Messi tee, last summer, to unite with Free-Soilers and na at 45,000 .- New York Times. Anti-Nebraska Democrats, in forming a great Wreck of the ship New Era. The New York papers publish the particula Indiana, and Michigan, was the principal cause of this most extraordinary political

of the distressing shipwreck of the New Era on the Jersey coast. The whole number of souls on board the vessel at the time she struck was about four hundred, of which only one hundred and fifty-five, including the officers and crew were saved. Those who visited the wreck de scribe the scene as heart-rending, and even those on shore saw dead bodies dangling from the entire Administration of General Pierce, as an admirable commentary upon it. On these resolves, of course, Mr. Morrison stands. The of land. From the statement of the captain of sel struck on Monday morning at six o'clock, and the passengers that were saved were not landed till Tuesday. The coroner held an inquest upon the bodies, and buried them in a grave-yard at Long Branch. A large amount of money and valuable trinkets were found upon the coroner. The surviving passengers reached New York on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Tel. Rye flour, \$\varphi\$; made country and city.

Grain and Seeds—Wheat.—The supply and receipts to-day were considerably larger. About 2,300 bushels offered, and sales of good to prime white at \$1.80@\$1.87; choice do., for family flour, at \$1.90; and sales of good to prime red, at \$1.75@\$1.80 \$\varphi\$ bushel. Lots of inferior qualities 3 to 12 cents less. Corn firm; about 26,000 bushels offered; and sales of old white at \$1.76@\$1.80 \$\varphi\$ bushel. Lots of inferior qualities 3 to 12 cents less. Corn firm; about 26,000 bushels offered; and sales of old white at \$1.76@\$1.80 \$\varphi\$ bushel. Lots of inferior qualities 3 to 12 cents less. Corn firm; about 26,000 bushels offered; and sales of old white at \$1.76@\$1.80 \$\varphi\$ bushel. Lots of inferior qualities 3 to 12 cents less. Corn firm; about 26,000 bushels offered; and sales of old white at \$1.76@\$1.80 \$\varphi\$ bushel. Lots of inferior qualities 3 to 12 cents less.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York yesterday morning, bringing California dates to the 24th ultimo, (one week later than the advices by the North Star,) and about four hundred and fifty passengers and \$564,400 in

The trial of Walker, of the Sonora expedition had terminated in a verdict of not guilty.

Considerable excitement existed still in regard to the Meiggs frauds, and the apprehension of Smyth Clark; the late Mayor's clerk, charged with having unlawfully detained in his hands sums amounting to \$300,000, had added no litto the public indignation. The latter was custody, and examinations had taken place without his giving a satisfactory explanation.

Hamilton Bowie, the late City Treasurer, had also been arrested, charged with having fraudulently taken away the books, papers, and mon-eys, belonging to the Treasury, in particular the sum of \$336,000 in city warrants which remain unaccounted for by him. His defence was, that the newly-elected Treasurer had not complied with the requirements of the law, and hence the withholding of the papers, books, moneys, &c. The case had not been decided.

The mines were yielding to the satisfaction of the miners, and the return for their efforts was all that could be reasonably expected. Sandwich Islands.

The Boston Chronicle publishes the following intelligence from the Sandwich Islands, as coming from a perfectly reliable source:

"By a recent private letter from Honolulu, we learn that a message will leave that city very soon, for Washington, with a Treaty of Annexa-tion, which has been drawn up in proper form, but not yet sigued, as Judge Lee, who was directed by our Government to witness the signatures of the instrument in question, has been obliged to absent himself from Honolulu on

and they are each to receive a pension, which ceases with the death of the recipient, with the exception of the pension to be paid to the King, which is to be transferred to Alexander in case he shall survive his Majesty. It is understood that the whole amount to be paid in pensions will be somewhere from three to four hundred Fugitive Slave Bill, and John M. Clayton, of

thousand dollars per aunum.

"The property belonging to the present Government of the Islands is to be purchased outright by our Government for a fixed sum.

"The above items of intelligence may be relied upon as correct, as they highest authority." Snow in New York.

must, for ourselves, stand apart from its portals of mystery, and retain our old faith in the Democracy of the New Testament and the Brothinches deep, and still falling. License Law at New Orleans. New Orleans, Nov. 14.—The election held here yesterday resulted in giving a majority o 5,000 votes in favor of a law to license the

> Wheeling, Nov. 15.—The river is rising slow with forty-three inches water in the char Pittsburgh, Nov. 15 .- The river is

slowly. There are fifty-six inches water in the channel. Business generally has improved, owing to the recent rains and rise in the river.

The Independence (Mo.) Despatch notices the passage through that town towards Kansas of twenty emigrants from this State, accompanied by their slaves.—Louisville Courier. A British Fleet in the West Indies.

Buffalo, Nov. 13.—The Farmers' Joint Stock ank closed its doors to-day. The general impression, however, is, that M. B. Sharwood will edeem the notes of the institution fully. New York, Nov. 15.—Bermuda dates to the 8th state that the English line-of-battle-ship Boscawen, of seventy guns, sailed from that port for Greytown on the 4th.

The Bermudian states that the British Government is collecting a powerful fleet in the

among our citizens.

Cincinnati, Nov. 14.—George Milne & Co., private bankers, of this city, stopped payment

Filibuster News from Havana. Charleston, Nov. 14 .- Havana dates, po have been received. The correspondent of the Courier says that two American schooners, with arms and ammunition on board, have been seized at Baracoa, (a seaport near St. Jago,)

and that all parties concerned with the vessel were imprisoned. A popular outbreak is reported to have occurred at Puerto Principe. Important from Mexico. New Orleans, Nov. 11 .- Mexican date the 4th have been received by the arrival of the steamer Orizaba. A battle had been fought near Campo de Guerrero, in which the revolu-tionists were routed with a loss of two hundred men. Santa Anna's health is restored. Gen.
Almonte is going to Vienna as Ambassador.
Mather, Finley, & Co., private bankers of
this city, have suspended.

From the British Provinces. St. John's, N. B., Nov. 14 .- The ship Maren go has arrived at this port with the first cargo of American flour under the Reciprocity Treaty. The river opposite Frederickton is reported to

be frozem.
The new Government of New Brunswick is

Utica, Nov. 13.—A row took place vesterday Utica, Nov. 13.—A row took place yesterday in the German Catholic Church of this city, growing out of a difficulty between the priest and the St. Joseph's Society, concerning a banner. Legal measures had been resorted to, which had resulted in favor of the Society, and the priest, not relishing the decision which had been rendered against him, stated yesterday from his pulpit that there were thieves and liars present, and that he could not proceed with the services of the Church until they left. He then withdrew, when a fight followed among the congregation. Four of the riotors were arrested, and held to held. the congregation. Four of the riotors were arrested, and held to bail.

Further from Mexico.

Baltimore, Nov. 17.—The New Orleans papers of Saturday last, as late as due, are to hand. They contain the details of the Mexican news received by the steamship Orizaba, and which,

ernment troops.

Alvarez's son, at the head of some guerilla forces, had captured a number of prisoners and some 2,000 head of cattle. General Alvarez has issued an address to the

citizens of Mexico, denouncing the dictator Santa Anna, and closing with, "Down with the tyrant, death to the despot." The Williamsburg Rioters. New York, Nov. 18.—After a patient and corough investigation, the Williamsburg rioters, who were engaged in the riot on the night of the recent election, have been found quilty Baltimore Market-November 18.

the ship, it appears that he was deserted by his crew soon after the vessel stranded. The vessel struck on Monday morning at six o'clock, and the passengers that were saved were not landed till Tuesday. The coroner held an in-

at 74@77 cents; yellow do., at 77@80 cents; new white at 74 cents, yellow do. at 77@79 cents bushel. Oats—about 30,000 bushel offered; sales of Maryland at 46 cents@4 cents, Pennsylvania at 50 cents, and Ohio at 52 cents & bushel. Rye—about 50 bushels offer ed; no sales. Seeds quiet. We quote clover at \$6.12@\$6.37. Timothy at \$3.37@\$3.50

bushel.

Groceries.—Coffee steady. We note sales of Groceries.—Coffee steady. We note sales of Rio at 10½(20½ to 10½ cents \$\beta\$ fb. Sugars and Molasses unchanged. Rice 5½(5½ \$\beta\$ bb. Provisions.—Market quiets' We quote mess pork at 12.50(3\$13, prime do. \$12.50 \$\beta\$ bbl. Mess beef \$16. No 1 do. \$14 \$\beta\$ bbl. Sales of bacon shoulders at 7(27½ cents, sides 8 cents, and hams at 10(213 cents \$\beta\$ bb. Lard in bbls. 10 cents, and kegs 11 cents of the Butter in

kegs 13@15 cents, roll 18@25 cents \$\bar{2}\$ fb.

Cheese at 11@11\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents \$\bar{2}\$ fb.

Wool.—Sales of unwashed, at 16 @ 17
cents; washed, 23 @ 26 cents; pulled, 18 @ 22 cents; and fleece, 25 @ 30 to 40 cents pe pound, as to quality.

Remark.—We would remark, that the price of almost every article of merchandise sold at present varies widely, and depends much upon the terms of sale, whether time or cash, or what kind of money may be tendered.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Asia arrived at New York yes terday, with Liverpool dates to the 4th instant.

The intelligence by this steamer shows that in the Crimea have not been nactive. Since the last preceding accounts, force of 30,000 Russians attacked and took the forts of Balaklava, the headquarters of the Engish troops, six miles to the south of Sebastopo were finally successful, and remained masters of the field. when a great battle ensued, in which the allies

obliged to absent himself from Honolulu on account of ill health, and consequently has not been able as yet to attend to the duty assigned to him.

"The Treaty is to be signed by all the Chiefs,
"The Treaty is to be signed by all the Chiefs,
"The Treaty is to be signed by all the Chiefs,
"The Treaty is to be signed by all the Chiefs,
"The Treaty is to be signed by all the Chiefs,
"The bastion of Fort Constantine, on silenced." been damaged by an explosion of a magazine. The news, however, is conflicting, and leaves

The news, however, is connicting, and leaves matters very obscure.

Russian despatches say that the allies suffered two severe defeats, viz: The French had their works destroyed and sixteen guns spiked, and the English cavalry were attacked by Menschikoff at Balaklava, and routed with a loss of five hundred horses. The Anglo-French reports do They only say that the Russian story is improbable and exaggerated.

It is evident that there has been some sharp

fighting. The latest date from Sebastopol is to the 27th of October. The following telegraphic despatch from the British Ambassador was received at the For-eign Office in London, just before the Asia sail-New York, Nov. 14 .- There was quite

The captain of the English steam transport rhich left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th onfirms the greater part of the information

confirms the greater part of the information brought this morning by a French ship. It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th, their numbers being about 30,000 strong. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them, at first were sent out the Ottomans and the Scotch troops. The Turks ingloriously gave way, and even left their guns, which were seized by the Russians and turned against them. The Scotch remained firm, and other forces arriving, the Russians were obliged to yield, though they remained masters of the forts, from which they fired on the allies. Three regiments of English light cavalry were exposed to the cross fire of the Russian batteries, and suffered immensely. The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery. Next day, their position was attacked by 8,000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from Balaklavs; but they were repulsed with great slaughter.

very great.

It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of

More Bank Suspensions.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—The Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of this city has clossed its doors. The notes of the Napersville Bank, and the Bank of Elgin, have been refused in this city.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—The Union Bank of this city has suspended payment.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—The Union Bank of this city has closed. The bills of the Elgin Bank are again taken. There is great and the mouth of The vessels of the aines are said to have been much damaged in recent attacks upon the forts at the mouth of Sebastopol. The British were said to be within three hundred yards of the Russian works. The French works were not strong enough, and had been much injured. A deserter stated that the Russian loss was very great. It is even said that the air is tainted in consequence of the number of unburied dead in the city of Sebastopol. The loss of the allies is represented as comparatively trifling. It is further stated that Lord Raglan is favorable to

forther stated that Lord Raglan is favorable to a prolonged bombardment of the besieged city, in preference to an immediate assault upon its defences.

Prince Menschikoff reports, officially, the loss of the Russians at Alma to be 4,500 men.

Prince Gortschakoff was apparently strengthening his position on the Danube.

Contradictory rumors were current as to the progress of negotiations. Austria, unless com-

FRANCE.
The Paris Constitutionnel has a long temper

The Paris correspondent of the London Time says that the French Government have in their

Paris, has had another interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who assured him that there were good reasons for the conduct of the French authorities, which should be forth-

coming when necessary. In the mean time, Mr. Mason might refer the matter to his Government.
Mr. Mason is also said to have had an inter-

The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says, that as Mr. Mason had not received any reply to his pressing application for an explanation of the Soule affair, the Legation would be making preparations for its departure from Paris, were it not aware that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs is intensely occupied in taking the coun-sel nocessary for his answer.

in some particulars, is quite the reverse of the account received by telegraph direct from New Orleans.

It appears that in the battle fought at Campo Guerrero, the victory belonged to the forces of Alvarez, who routed and killed 300 of the Government troops.

All was quiet in Spain. The Madrid Clamor Publico says that France, like England, and in accord with her, is to send a strong squadron to Cuba, to protect it, if necessary, from any attack on the part of the United States.

The cholera was raging fearfully at Corunna. THE MARKETS. At Liverpool the demand for cotton was fair.

FIES TO THE GOOD EFFECTS OF

HEAR HIM!
New York, August 30, 1852.
This is to certify that I have had the Liver Com will effect a permanent cure. I can cheerfully reconnuche these Pills to all who may suffer from Liver Complaint. have also known them to be used with the most happy re

sults in cases of sick headache or dyspepsia.

Mr. Swurt, No. 116 Attorney street.
P. S. The above valuable preparation, also Dr. Mc speciable Drug Stores in this city.

Description Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but, Dr. McLane's Liver Pills. There are other

THE UNDERSIGED have this day placed in the hands of F. E. HASSLER, of Washington city, D. C., all the papers, records, and proofs, appertaining to the Pension Agency of the late Willia G. Wade. The said Hassler will faithfully propagate all claims of the Williams.

of said Wade, as a faithful, prompt, and energetic busin man, having been engaged for several years in the 1 sion business, and thoroughly acquainted with it.

Dated September 2, 1854.

JULIET C. WADE, Executor, ELIZUR FLINT, Executor, Of Rose, Wayne county, New Yor

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Nov. 22—28 No. 113 Chestnut street, Philadolphis

UNAVOIDABLE DELAY In the Publication of Ida May, to November, 22d.

This Book was announced for publication on the 15th
Inst.; but, owing to the extent of advance orders, a
postponement is absolutely necessary for the preparation
of a third edition, before the actual issue of the first.

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PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO.,
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO., Boston, Nov. 11, 1854.

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PMH.LIPS, SAMPSON, & CO.,
BOMON, Nov. 22, 1854

BY MARY LANGDON.

"For we speak that we do know, and testify of what we

The work has already created an immense sensation the advance copies,) for it addresses itself to

Contradictory rumors were current as to the progress of negotiations. Austria, unless compelled, will not come to an open rupture with Russia, until confident of the support of Prassia and the Germanic Governments. There is some talk of a note from Count Nesselrode to Prussia, stating that Russia is prepared for all contingencies, and will, under all circumstances, maintain her traditional policy in the East.

The Paris Constitutionnel has a long temperately written editorial on the friendly relations which should exist between the United States and France, but which, it says, are damaged by the indiscreet conduct of Mr. Soulé, whose acts the Constitutionnel thinks are generally repudiated by the people of the United States.

The new Government of New Brunswick is likely to meet with much opposition. In the House, a motion was introduced regarding a want of confidence—the mover complaining, among other things, that there were no Catholics in the Cabinet.

Row Between a Catholic Priest and his Congre-

and middling qualities had advanced 1-16d.

The markets for breadstuff had been heavy during the week, but improved at the close at a decline of 1s. in flour, 3d. in wheat, and 1s. for

NOTHER RESIDENT OF NEW YORK CITY TESTI DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER LILLS.

or three, chosen at a rusion meeting in Content of the beach, and some were taken from the vessel. The disaster occurred within four hundred yards to a conference in Boston. This effort also

Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public

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TERMS.

For the National Era. A SHORT CHAPTER ON GOVERNMENT.

The three most important duties of Govern 1. To protect the person. To protect property.

To take care of those who are unable to deceare of themselves.

And if legislation was substantially confined

And it legislation was substantially confined to these great objects, the world would soon become a happier and better one.

1. Government should protect the person. Every individual should be allowed to think, speak, and act, in his own way, provided he does not interfere with the rights of others; and in all respects he should be protected by the arm of the law from personal violence, so far as the thing is practicable. These rights belong to all men, of all nations and colors, wherever they may be. To thorougly protect and secure personal freedom is the first duty of flower nt, and a Government that does not do i

2. To protect property. Every one should be allowed to enjoy his own property in his own way, provided he does not interfere with the rights of others. He should, however, contribthe in proportion to his means, to sustain and carry out the objects of the Government.

3. Government should take care of all those who are unable to take care of themselves.

who are unable to take care of themselves.

(1.) Children are unable to take care of themselves, and it is the duty of Government to see that their moral, intellectual, and physical wants are supplied. This may be done by requiring their parents or guardians to attend to it, or in such other way as may, from time to time, seem just; but under no circumstances should it be

neglected.

(2.) Insane persons, the deaf, dumb, blind, and all persons who, from defective organization or otherwise, are unable to take care of themselves, should be cared for by Government, and all their wants supplied, that they may be made as happy and as useful as possible.

(3.) All persons who, from any cause, have become too poor to provide themselves with the

ecome too poor to provide themselves with the ecessaries of life, and are unable to earn them by their labor, should be supplied by Government. It is but just and right that those who are protected in the enjoyment of their proper-ty, should contribute, from their abundance, to supply the needy with the actual necessaries of life. This course is dictated not only by sound policy, but by the precepts of the Christian religion. If the actual necessaries of life only are furnished to such persons by Government there will be ample room for private benevo-lence to expend itself in furnishing them with those little comforts and luxuries which render life so much more pleasant, and the giving and receiving of which promotes happiness, and creates kindly feelings between all parties.

So long as there is evil in the world, so long

there will be poverty. While Legislatures make laws rendering taxation unequal; while Governments levy indirect taxes, for the purpose of aiding one branch of business at the pose of another, and in this way plunder the people for the purpose of carrying on wars of conquest; while professed Christians pass by on the other side; while Carlyles advocate by on the other side; while carries activate slavery for the unfortunate, and others are found sustaining such unphilosophical and irre-ligious doctrines; while men are dishonest in their business transactions; while physical mis-fortunes continue; while we love ourselves and the things of the world better than we love God and our neighbor—so long will poverty continue; and no human being can prophesy when

the Government to take care of the poor, so far as the necessaries of life are concerned, more imperative, as it also increases the obligations of the charitable. The ingenuity of ne men is spent in devising ways and means to avoid responsibility, or in cunning arguments of excuse for not doing their duty. But it is necessary responsibility in carrying out this third great principle of duty. The system most appropriate to the end in view must be left to be all proper steps to prevent pauperism; and the most effectual way of doing this is by carrying out the two other great principles, to wit: protecting the person and property.
(4.) Murderers, thieves, robbers, and all other

criminals, are unable to take care of them-selves, and should be provided for by Government. This must be done, not only for the good of the criminals themselves, but in order to protect the persons and property of other citizens from their violence and depredations. The care which Government owes to such persons, is just such as their peculiar character requires. If they cannot safely be allowed to go at large, they should be shut up in prisons and put to such employment as their own good and the good of the State demands; and they should be educated and made as useful as possible. Nothing like anger or revenge should ever be indulged in towards such persons; but a firm, kind, and resolute deportment should be manifested towards them. It must be remembered that the objects in view are the protection of persons and property and the good of the criminal; and neither should be sacrificed to the other. A good citizen can take care of himself, but a bad one cannot; Government must therefore take more care of a bad man than of a good one.

It has been customary among most nations to hang or otherwise murder certain kinds of criminals. But this is a remnant of barbarism. It is an expeditious way of getting rid of the just responsibility of Government, and is about as reasonable as it would be for a parent, who a firm, kind, and resolute deportment should be manifested towards them. It must be re-

It is an expeditious way of getting rid of the just responsibility of Government, and is about as reasonable as it would be for a parent, who had an unruly boy, that he had neglected to educate properly, to tie him up in a bag and throw him in the contraction. throw him into the sea. Among barbarians it satisfies revenge, and among civilized nations

this a short cut to ease and comfort.

The immoral effects of hauging have been proved to be terrible. Statistics show, beyond a doubt, that it is inexpedient and unwise to ignorance, superstition, bigotry, perversion of the Holy Scriptures, political hunkerism, and other causes, most of which originate in hell, Courts to recognise the legality of statutes taking away all those other rights. An enactment will be stated and little possessions of the smaller estates and little possessions of the smaller estates and little possessions of the poor among the rich, and making the poor the slaves of the rich, would then be legal; and a counter enactment, the next year, reducing the millionaires to Slavery, and dividing all their wealth among the loafers, would to as general propositions, but great obstacles are encountered in carrying them out. The love of the world and the love of self interpose in the clearest cases of duty. To talk of right and wrong, in politics, is often considered as evidence of incapacity to judge of the duties of Government; and in religion, some persons deem it of more importance to increase the numbers of a church, and maintain ancient dogmas, than to advance the kingdom of God. Slavery is one of the gressest violations of the first duty of Government. It deprives man of all personal protection, it compels women to fornication and adultery. It is founded on thet, murder, robbery, and almost every vice. Yet it is sustained by some persons who pretend to be Christians, and men who call themselves statesemen justify it, and insist on its extension. It should be the aim of all men to do their utmost in securing the practical establishment of the three great principles before stated, to wit: freedom to man; protection to property; and the well-being of those who cannot, from any cause, take care of themselves. To bring the millionaires to Slavery, and the legality of the smaller estates and it has desired as counter enactment, the next year, reducing the millionaires to Slavery, and the under the millionaires to Slavery, and dividing all their wealth among the rich, would then be loafely early confiscate the property of the Whigs, and enslave them; or the Whigs, and enslave them; or the Whigs, and enslave them; or might legal! The Democrats, the next year, reducing the millionaires to Slavery, and counte and are nourished by evil spirits operating through the minds of men, have actually kept Statesmen justify it, and insist on its extension. It should be the aim of all men to do their numost in securing the practical establishment of the three great principles before stated, to wit: freedom to man; protection to property; and the well-being of those who cannot, from any cause, take care of themselves. To bring this about, will require great and radical changes. There must be progress in the intellectual, moral, and spiritual worlds. We must not think that we know everything, and bury ourselves in the love of the world and the love of self, nor skulk behind theological dogmas. In religion, we must abandon hunkerism, and become like little children; and in politics, we must gird on the armor of truth and justice, and fight manfully for the cause of freedom.

One of the greatest obstacles to progress is the fear of being called radical. And yet the greatest radical that ever lived on earth was the Saviour of the world. He came, preached repentance, and for so doing was crucified by the stabborn and conservative Jews. For their radicalism, were his disciples stoned and killed. In his steps followed Paul, one of the noblest men that ever lived. It was his radicalism that brought him hefore the King, where, in his and the well-being of those who cannot, from any cause, take care of themselves. To bring this about, will require great and radical changes. There must be progress in the intellectual, moral, and spiritual worlds. We must not think that we know everything, and bury ourselves in the love of the world and the love of self, nor skulk behind theological dogmas. In religion, we must abandon hunkerism, and become like little children, and in politics, we

st of conservatives is the Prince of Darknes His efforts have ever been to keep men where they are, buried in trespasses and sins. He does nothing for the freedom of man; nothing to protect property; nothing for the poor, the deaf, the dumb, the blind; nothing for the criminal, for in capital punishments he luxurivest. And how can that which is so agreeable to the devil, be pleasent to Him who died that

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

IUDICIAL SERVILITY LEGISLATIVE USURPA-TION—PRETENDED POWER OF LEGALIZING SLAVERY, DESPOTIC, DISORGANIZING, AB-SURD, AND IMPIOUS.

To the Friends of American Liberty:

The obsequiousness of the judges to the Leg-slatures that appoint them, and their consequent adifference to the people, (who ought to have indifference to the people, (who ought to have retained the appointing power in their own hands,) has led to many inroads upon the rights of the people, and to corresponding usurpations by the Legislatures and the judges. The trial by jury has, in this way, become a mere faree. By the Magna Charta, the jurors were made judges of the law as well as the evidence, and judges of the law as well as the evidence, and were accordingly sworn to perform that duty—to "render verdict according to LAW and evidence." And in judging of the law, they were expected to judge whether the statute was contrary to common law, the law of nature, the law of justice; and if they found it to be so, they were to set it aside. King John objected to this feature of the Magna Charta, the most important one it contained. "Why!" (exclaimed he,) "You put it in the power of any twelve of my subjects, sitting as jurors, to repeal any act of King and Parliament!"

"Yes, may it please your Majesty," (replied the barons,) "that is it, precisely. That is what we want, and are determined to have." And they got it, for that generation and for some time

they got it, for that generation and for some time afterwards. By stealthy innovations, the judges, appointed by the Government, made inroads upon the rights of the jurors, first expounding the law with official authority, (as the clergy preached, in those times,) expecting the jurors to follow implicity their teachings; then telling them that they were judges only of the facts, and not of the law they were sworn to administer; * then getting the juror's oath changed accordingly, (in some Courts,) and finally anaccordingly, (in some Courts,) and finally annulling the common law itself, by holding the
statutes to be paramount! Yet we still keep
up our idle boasting of our common law, and
of our right of trial by jury! In this country,
strange to tell, this subversion of the main
defences of liberty has been more complete
than in England, where the Courts still hold, at least in theory, the paramount authority of common law over the statute. Even in this common law over the statute. Even in this country, within the memory of some of us, the right of the jurors to judge of the law was unquestioned. And we have heard of the judges, by whom that right has since been undermined, boasting, in their own select circles, the

nccess of the achievement!
In my last letter, fellow-citizens, I showed you how the dogma of our modern Courts, of the paramount authority of statute law over Slavery is, in the very nature of things, incacommon law, overturns all our natural and constitutional defences of freedom. It is a doc-The power that could overturn natural law, most assuredly could find less difficulty in over-

ma, let us turn now, for illustration, to that particular phase and manifestation of it (the most marked that can be conceived) which assumes the power of the Legislature, in its supremacy over natural law, to deprive a man of his natural right to himself, to his own bones, muscles, sinews, and intellect, with their products, by reducing him either to real estate or to chartles reasonal.

do anything and everything, in a way of over-throwing liberty, and of removing all the de-before criminal, then it can take away the crimthe less. A man's right to himself includes all his other rights. If the Legislature or the Courts can take away that, they can take away all. Our rights of property are nothing more nor less than our right to our own earnings, and the right to our swin earnings, and the right to our fathers (whose property we inherit) to their earnings. But our right to our earnings is our right to the joint product of our intellects, bones, and muscles. And our right to these is our right to ourselves, and to other. He cannot be subject to both at the other. He cannot be subject to both at the connects it. exemption from the condition of real estate and chattels.

If the Legislature can make property of a

man, it can take away his right to his property. It must, of necessity, do the latter, in doing the former. If it can do this of one man, it can do this of another man-of each man-of every

can legalize Slavery, you admit that it can legalize the confiscation of your own property, that it can transfer all your property to your next-door neighbor. It can certainly do this,

right of the millionaire to his capital, the right of the poor widow to her scanty dowry, the right of the day laborer to his wages at night fall, the right of the farmer to his crops, and the right of the shoemaker to his shelves of shoes, all rest on the same basis. The security of all these rights rests on the paramount authority of natural or common law over Legislative enactments. If the Legislature has power to legalize Slavery, it has power to take away all these rights. If it is the duty of the Courts to recognise the legality of statutes enacting Slavery, it would be the duty of the same Courts to recognise the legality of statutes to Courts to recognise the legality of statutes ta-king away all those other rights. An enactment

they must get the Government out of the hands of majorities into their own hands, (rather a hazardous attempt;) or else they might as well make up their minds to make the best of the doctrine of Legislative supremacy over natural or common law, when it comes to be applied in a different direction.

The same dilemma, in some form, lies before

all, rich or poor, who have any rights of any description — personal rights, rights of conscience, rights of property, civil rights, political rights. If Legislatures can legally enslave men, there can be no security for the rights of any

man.
It will avail nothing to plead our constitu It will avail nothing to plead our constitutional rights, after having conceded that the Legislature or the Courts can take away our natural rights; for the former, as before shown, rest on the latter. Our State Constitutions do not provide, in express terms, that the Legislature shall not divide the wealth of the rich among the poor, nor make the poor the slaves of the rich. They cannot specify all possible aggressions in detail. The most that they can do is to declare that the Legislature cannot legislate away the binding force of natural or common law. Rejecting that legal axiom, we reject all the defences and restrictions of constitutional law, casting them all to the winds.

We may see evidence of this truth in the condition of communities that recognise the

condition of communities that recognise the legality of Slavery. Constitutional provisions

an aggressor, instead of a protector—an enemy, instead of a friend. Thus law becomes the object of hatred and jealousy, instead of confidence and love. Instead of flying to it for shelter, it would be wiser to look after safeguards against it. If legislation can inflict the deadliest of all injuries, and if jurisprudence must needs sanction it, and magistracy as slaves; and the author well knew that the eightly reading of the clause would expect the same as slaves; and the author well knew that the simple vending of the clause would expect the same as slaves. must needs enforce it, then legislation, juris-prudence, and magistracy, may become conspirators against human nature, deserving to

be overthrown, and not reverenced.

If Slavery can be legalized, then any other invasion of human rights-theft, robbery, kidinvasion of human rights—theft, robbery, kidapping, murder, and crime of every description—may be legalized. The unlawful may be
made lawful, and wrong changed into right. It
is not possible for God himself to do this. The
thought of it cannot, without impiety, be entertained. And if God cannot legalize iniquity,
his dependent creatures certainly cannot; and

pable of legalization.

The comprehension and essence of lawlessness cannot be made lawful. The affirmation of it is a contradiction in terms. It is not only

o chattels personal.

If the Legislative power can do this, it can the lawful and the criminal, in human action. terms; or else it can make criminality itself, remaining such, legal, which is equally absurd. If you say Slavery is legal, by human law, but illegal by the Divine law, then you suppose two opposite and conflicting laws, obedience to one of which is disobedience to the other. You other. He cannot be subject to both at the dictions, every one admits this. There can be no validity in the jurisdiction and the law of the one, if there be any validity in those of the other. How much more evidently is this true, where the jurisdiction and the law are those of the only Supreme Potentate and Lawgiver, from whom all rightful authority and valid law are derived! It confuses, perplexes, misleads, and demoralizes men, to teach the doctrine of conflicting laws and jurisdictions. We see men busied in administering and enforcing what they call human laws, which they do not pretend to believe in harmony with the Divine law. This they would not do if it were universally understood that there can be no valid human law that conflicts with the Divine.

To say, as our Courts commonly do, that though Slavery does not and cannot exist under common or natural law, yet it can be le-galized by municipal, positive law, is saying that man may enact a valid law which is not warranted by the law of God, but is in direct opposition to it. For the law of Nature is nothing less than the law of God, the Author of Nature, by whom its laws are established! of Nature, by whom its laws are established: It is amazing to see with what coolness and effrontery civilians and jurists, even those who profess to be Christian, will lay down this, as a grave axiom of law, without seeming to be at all aware that, in so doing, they are setting the Omnipotent Lawgiver at defiance, and much more obviously and inexcusably so than could be done by an open and avowed atheist, who lenies or ignores the existence of any Supreme

Being.

A Legislature claiming a right to make statutes in conflict with natural law, is a Legisla ture claiming a right to annal and reverse the laws of God. And a Judiciary affirming the validity of such enactments, is a Judiciary throwing off allegiance to God, for the sake of maintaining allegiance to the Legislature.

This is the position of all who maintain the legality of Slavery, so long as they admit that Slavery is contrary to moral right, or, which is the same thing, unsupported by the law of nature.

of legalized Slavery, is to maintain it on the ground of natural right, as the more resolute and consistent among the slaveholders are now beginging to do. This astonishes and disgusts the people of the North, who ought to know that such a position is not more impious and absurd than that of admitting that Slavery, though contrary to the law of God, the law of

though contrary to the law of God, the law of four propose. In the death of Judge Lee, the Anti-Slavery cause has lost one of its oldest and most steadfast advocates, the Temperance reformation an ardent supporter, the Church one of its most consistent and upright members, socience, nor common sense, can ever admit its legality or its possible legalization on any other basis. It must make good its claims on that basis, or not at all. To that struggle, desperate as it is, the Southern defenders of legalized Slavery are at length driven, as to their last resort—having relinquished, as we have already noticed, the pretence of its actual foundation—in this country—upon any positive law. Hence their open repudiation of the truths which their fathers declared to be "self-evident." Hence, also, their expurgations of the religious and ethical literature of the Christian world.

legality of Slavery, and the power of Legislatures to over-ride common law, and annul natural right, will furnish but feeble defences against such votes and such legislation. Just one of three things the millionaires have to do. Thay must either help us to explode the doctrines that Slavery can be legalized, and that Legislatures may annul common law; or else they must get the Government out of the hands of majorities into their own hands, (rather a hazardous attempt;) or else they might as well make up their minds to make the best of the doctrine of Legislative supremacy over natural or common law, when it comes to be applied in a different direction.

under a natural liability to enslavement? How is this proved? Anglo-Saxons have been slaves, and negroes slaveholders. The mulatto is both. Does his Anglo-Saxon blood give him a natural right to enslave? While his negro blood is a natural warrant for his own enslavement? The conception of Slavery by natural right cannot be stated without irony, nor can the idea of legalized Slavery, on any basis, be expanded without absurdity and self-contradiction. No man admits that he, himself, by any possible or conceivable process, could be enslaves and such legislation. Just

WILLIAM GOODELL. AN IMPOSITION EXPOSED

To the Editor of the National Era: I have but now been reading in a book just brought from Washington: "The Constitution of the United States of America, with an Alpha petical Analysis. By W. Hickey." I presume ou are familiar with this work, yet I must exold are laminar with this work, yet I must ex-clain it a little.

Several names of renown, viz: Dallas, Davis,

Several names of renown, viz. Daniel, Taney, Wayne, Gibson, Kane, Breese, Cranch, Wright, Berrien, Clay, Cass, and Webster, pour wright, Berrien, Clay, Cass, and Webster, pour Wright, Berrien, Clay, Cass, and Webster, pour their culogistic oil upon the work. "Hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands of copies of the work" are purchased by Congress for public use. Our member of Congress brings home a quantity. A neighbor of mine obtains a copy, and I am permitted to borrow and peruse it. Well, I have gone through the "authenticated" Constitution of the United States, and, bating the capital letters at the beginning of all "substantives or nouns," I find that it reads very much like the old copy of that instrument which I have for many years owned and consulted. legality of Slavery. Constitutional provisions become unmeaning and useless. The Constitutions of the slave States provide for freedom of speech and of the press. But the Legislatures and the Courts habitually violate these provisions. No State that sustains Slavery, secures personal freedom. Lynch clubs at the South, and mobs at the North, have their natural origin in Slavery, and are chiefly wielded in defence of it. The idea that Slavery may be legalized, is an idea that corrupts all our ideas of Law, human and divine. It makes law the creature of caprice, independent of reason and right; thus undermining all our instinctive reverence for law.

If Slavery can be legalized, then law can be an aggressor, instead of a protector—an ene-

Here the words "or slaves," in the parenthe sis, are a comment thrown in by the author They are, first, uncalled for; the sentence with as slaves; and the author well knew that the simple reading of the clause would convey no such idea; hence his officiousness in giving his

own version of the subject.

The very idea of service or labor being due from one person to another, involves the power of contracting such an obligation by two com petent parties. Now, the chattel-property institution of slavery gives to the slave no such power of contracting a debt that would be obligatory, any more than they would give it to a horse. But here the service or labor set forth as the ground of the "claim," must, in the na-ture of things, be the result of a compact between legitimate contracting powers; on no other ground can it become a debt, or "due."

The author, in his dedication, quotes from Mr. Dallas the following words, viz: "The Constitution in its words is plain and intelligible, and is meant for the home-bred, unsophisticated understandings of our fellow-citizens." most assuredly could find less difficulty in over coming the feebler defences of constitutional law, which are but artificial, except so far as they are declarations of natural law.

From this general view of that despotic dog-time to that some tensor of the contradiction.

Increance, but means, when he says that Slavery can be legalized. He may continue to repeat the words, but he cannot exhibit the will not trust them when slavery is to be made out, as the above addition of his contradiction.

The power increasing, but means, when he says that Slavery can be legalized. He may continue to repeat the words, but he cannot exhibit the will not trust them when slavery is to be made out, as the above addition of his contradiction.

The power increasing, but means, when he says that Slavery can be legalized. He may continue to repeat the words, but he cannot exhibit the will not trust them when slavery is to be made out, as the above addition of his contradiction. theme as he progresses. We next find "fugi-tive slaves," and, after that, "runaway slaves," given as leaders to the subjects analyzed, none of which is contained in the text, or warranted

by it. At the leading word, "service, or labor," we also, if we recollect aright what Bernal Diaz says, before criminal, then it can take away the criminality of crime, which is a contradiction in we look in order to see slavery? Not into the Constitution, to be sure it is not there; nay, but look further along in the "Analysis." Aye, here it is; one, two, three, four, five times, in succession, is the word "slaves" set down as a leader to parts of the Constitution in which it is not once named! By this time the sound of

Mr. Hickey has appealed to Mr. Dallas i the language we have quoted; we now invite him to consider that high authority for consti tutional construction, Mr. Madison, wherein he says: "I think it wrong to admit the idea, in the Constitution, that there can be property i man." In accordance with this view, neither the word nor the idea was admitted into that instrument, all the passages claimed for slavery being provisions of a general character; and if they embrace slaves at all, it can be but inci-dentally. But the anthor of this book has thus sed his own die to stamp slavery on the Con stitution, and this is the way that "Southern rights" are established, in reference to slavery r freedom-they assume what should be proven and upon that assumption found their claims. We deny, in the most positive manner, the legitimate application of the word "slave" or "slaves," wherever it is used in the "Analysis," as indicating the character of the clause with defended "upon the face of the bond," and re-ly upon our "home-bred fellow-citizens" to be

ned in our defence of liberty. Will county, Illinois. We copy from the Cadiz (O.) Republican notice of the death of Judge Lee, one of the

most estimable citizens of that State.

DEATH OF JUDGE LEE.-Judge Thomas Le died at his residence, in this vicinity, of consumption, on the 1st inst. His health had been gradually declining for a year past, and his death was not unexpected to his friends, yet it cast a gloom over this entire community.

Judge Lee is acknowledged by all to have been a good man in every sense of the word-upright and strictly honest in all his intercourse with his fellow men, he gained their confidence and respect to the fullest extent; and those who knew him best respected him most.

For the last fifteen years Judge Lee has been

leading Anti-Slavery man, and perhaps has lone as much as any other man in the State for the cause he advocated. On several occasions he has been the candidate of his party for different offices, and always received the united and ardent support of those with whom he acted politically. As a politician he was bold and ardent, and labored with a zeal worthy of all praise. That he was actuated by conciention motives solely, in his political course, is admitt motives solely, in his political course, is admitted by all; and though some, doubtless, differed with him as to policy, all accord to him honesty of purpose. In the death of Judge Lee, the Anti-Slavery cause has lost one of its oldest and most steadfast advocates, the Temperance ref-ormation an ardent supporter, the Church one of its most consistent and upright members, so-ciety a good citizen, and his family a kind and affectionate protector.

dent." Hence, also, their expurgations of the religious and ethical literature of the Christian world.

But how can Slavery be legalized on the ground of natural right? If one man has a natural right to be an enslaver, then another man has a natural right to be an enslaver—all men have that right. For all natural rights are universal rights, pertaining alike to all men, as men, and equally entitled to recognition and protection.

If A has a natural right to enslave B, then B has a natural right to enslave B. Natural rights are to be protected by the Government. But how shall it protect A's right to enslave B, and at the same time protect B's right to enslave B, and at the same time protect B's right to enslave B, and at the same time protect B's right to enslave B, and at the same time protect B's right to enslave B, and at the same time protect B's right to enslave B, and at the same time protect B's right to enslave B, then slave A? Slavery, upon the ground of natural right of every man to enslave bis neighbor, and the natural right of that same neighbor to enslave him?

Has the Anglo-Saxon a natural right to the monopoly of slaveholding? Is the negro, only,

STRUCTION.—We mentioned a few days since the burning of the Tunnel Bridge, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, about five miles south of York, and since learn that the conflagration came very near being followed by one of the most terrible disasters that has lately occur-red in railroad travel. It is supposed that the bridge took fire from the freight trains, which passed about half-past 7 o'clock in the which passed about nair-past 7 o clock in the morning, and the structure was totally enveloped in flames before it was discovered by the residents in the vicinity. At about 9 o'clock the frame work of the bridge fell through, and frame work of the bridge fell through, and among the spectators, some twenty in number, was a little boy about twelve years of age, named Eli Rheem, who, remembering that the express passenger train was then about due from York, started off at the top of his speed to endeavor to stop the train, which he knew must be close at hand. As soon as he reached the curve, about two hundred yards from the bridge, he observed the train coming on affull sweet. he observed the train coming on at full speed and fearing that he would be unable to stop them unless by the use of extraordinary means the noble little fellow took his position on th the noble little fellow took his position on the track, and running towards the approaching train with his hands raised, caught the attention of the engineer, who immediately reversed his engine, and stopped within four hundred yards of impending destruction, the piers being some twenty feet from the rocky bed below, and the gap some sixty feet wide. Had the boy not placed himself on the track he would doubtless. placed himself on the track, he would doubtless have failed in his noble effort, as the engineer are so often cheated by mischievous boys on the route, that they seldom pay attention to them. Even when he stopped, he thought that he had been cheated by a youngster with more daring than his associates, and was surprised to see the little flaxen-headed fellow stand his ground, and endeavoring to recover his lost breath to answer We learn that the passengers, when they ascertained the cause of the stoppage of the train, and viewed the precipice over which they were near being dashed, liberally rewarded the boy for his presence of mind and daring, and that the Board of Directors, at their meeting yester-day, appropriated \$100 as an additional recom-pense. Eli Rheem, a boy but twelve years of age, was the only one of twenty persons present most of them men, who had forethought suffi cient for the occasion .- Baltimore American.

We republish an article from the London Leader, for the benefit of such of our readers as feel either exalted by very large heads, or be littled by very small ones. It will be seen that there is something to be said on both sides-the inside as well as the outside:

With regard to the large-head and small-head controversy, we might say, we have never been able to come to any tangible conclusion. Cuvier's head must have been large, for his brain weighed sixty-five ounces. This is generally accounted the heaviest known healthy brain; but we were recently told of a working man who died in University College Hospital, London, and whose head was so large that the students had the brain weighed, out of curisity, when they found it weighed sixty-seve ounces, though perfectly healthy. On inquiry, all that they could learn about the man was that e was said by his neighbors to have had a re markably good memory.

The brain of Dr. Abercrombie, of Edinburg

veighed sixty-three ounces. Dr. Chalmers had a very large head indeed, (Joseph Hume and he were said to have the largest heads in the king dom,) and yet his brain weighed but fifty-three ounces—almost under the average. On the other hand, Byron had a small head, at least Mr. Leigh Hunt informs us that his hat, which is not a very large one, used to go quite over Byron's head, but his brain is said to have weighed nearly four pounds.

Keats and Shelley had very small heads, Mr Leigh Hunt's hat going over them, too. Rafiella had a small head; Sir Walter Scott had a small

head; so had Neander, the church historian; so

age size. The brain of Mrs. Manning, the mur deress, was a pound lighter than her husband's The skull of Rush was very large, measuring we think, upward of twenty-four inches round Pericles, as we know, had a large head; so had Mahomet; so had Mirabeau; so had O'Connel Lamartine describes Napoleon's as a small head which had bulged out. The skull of the poet Burns was carefully measured when it was dis intered on the burial of his wife; it measured twenty-two and a quarter inches round, which, allowing half an inch for the integuments, would make the circumference of the living head twenty-one and three-quarters inches a-largish ead, but not extraordinary. Goethe's head, we believe, was not remarkable for size. About Shakspeare's head our only information must be from the Stratford bust, which Chantrey pro nounced, from certain signs, to be almost certainly modelled from an original cast taker after death. It is a curious example of a foregone conclusion, that Mr. Hugh Miller, speaking of this bust, in his admirable work, entitled "First Impressions of England and its People," describes the head, from personal inspection, as a very large one. The skull, he says, must have been of a capacity to contain all of Dr. Chalmers's brains. This, as Dr. Chalmers was then alive was tantamount to saying it was of the larges known dimensions. Now, with this description in our memory, we have ourselves examined the Stratford bust with the utmost closeness and care, and we unhesitatingly declare, that the head in that bust is, if not a smallish one, at least such as any average English hat could easily fit. We believe it is a smallish head. In short, from all the statistics we have at command respecting large and small heads, including our own private observations among our acquaintances, we have never been able to obtain any

presentable conclusion on the point.

The opinion of David Scott, the painter, was that large heads were generally found in successful men of the world, such as statesmen cessful men of the world, such as statesmen, bankers, and the like, and that the fineness of nervous tissue requisite for the purely intellectual lives of artists, thinkers, and literary men generally, connoted a small or average size of head. Even this opinion, however, will break down, if applied in practice. We know very energetic, prudential, and weighty men, with smallish heads, and we know men with very large heads who seem at home only in the most exquisite and ornamental kinds of mental activity. More sure than any conclusion that can be come to on this point of size seems to be a nocome to on this point of size seems to be a no-tion we have heard advanced with respect to the *form* of heads. Length of head from front to back we heard an eminent and very observ-ing man declare to be, according to his experience, the most constant physiognomic signs of ability. Only in one emineút head, that of Sir Walter Scott, had he found this sign wanting; and in this case, if properly considered, the and in this case, if properly considered, the want was significant. Next to length or depth, his idea was, that height over the ears, as in Scott's head, was the best sign, although he had

not found this nearly so essential. not found this nearly so essential.

To us it appears, that if to the two dimensions of length or depth and height, as thus expounded, we add the third dimension of breadth, and if we attach to these three terms their corresponding popular meanings when used speaking of mental character—regarding a de head or a head long from front to back, or fro head or a head long from front to back, or from
the forehead to the ears, as significant of depth
or astuteness; a high head, or a head rising
high over the ears, as significant of moral elevation; and a broad head, as measured across and
behind the temples, as significant of what is
called width or generality of view—we shall have
as tolerable a system of practical craniology as
the facts will warrant; not very different, either,
from that propounded by the ordinary phrenologists, though they would carry us much further.
Here, however, let us not be too certain in our
judgement. We have seen "foreheads villainous low" on very noble fellows, and grand
domes of heads on mere blocks and ignoramusses.

Madison, Wisconsin.

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RESCUE OF A PASSENGER TRAIN FROM DE-

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I HEREBY make known to the public, that on the United States for an improved saw, and am now ready to dispose of rights, or furnish those with saws who wish to avail themselves of this vast improvement. This saw will cut double the amount in any given time, with the same power as that of the ordinary saw. The nature of my invention is so to construct the teeth of the saw that each tooth shall cut its way clean through the wood, without tearing or foreing the saw; each tooth acting as a mortice chisel, and cutting a chip or core of the same thickness that each tooth stands in advance of the one next behind it; the outting part of each tooth acyances in front of the one next behind it; the blade of the saw to be inclined forward, the size of the opening between the teeth to be increased or reduced, according to the length of the saw and size of the timber to be capable of holding the entire chip or core that the tooth behind it may cut off. The saw is capable of being attached to any mill. STEWART.

For further information, address. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

For further information, address
STEWART & McCLELLAND,
Washington, D. C.

S. P. CHASE.

CHASE & BALL, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, practice in the State Courts of Ohio, in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Ohio, and in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

Jan. 5

OL Lew Ginelmand, Olive, greeties in the States of Law Commensation and the Surpease Gorar of the United States at Washington.

John McG. Wonderful discovery has Possatily been Commensation, Drocality, Gorgan Color, and an analysis of the United States at Washington.

John McG. Wonderful discovery has Possatily been Commensation, Drocality, Gorgan Color, and and Lang Gompiains, by Medicard Inhalation. Dr. Child States of Washington.

The Commensation, Drocality, Gorgan Color, and and Lang Gompiains, by Medicard Inhalation. Dr. Child States of the United States of Washington.

The Mashinery Department will be under the Lawrence of Asthman and Consumption in the city of Inhalation in the Color of the

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 40 Cortlandt street;
C. H. RING, corner of John street and Broadway,
New York. Price, \$3 a package.
N. B. Any person enclosing \$3 to Boyd & Paul,
or Curtis & Perkins. New York, will receive a package containing a bettle of Hygean Vapor, one of
Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler, in a neat box, by cxpress, free to any part of the United States, or four
packages for \$10.

SPLENDID OFFERS! The United States Journal, Now IN ITS FIFTH VOLUME, and having already reached a circulation of over 80,000—a newspaper of the largest class, containing fifty-six spacious columns, filled with the current news from spacious columns, filled with the current news from all parts of the world, a large amount of Literary and Scientific Matter, Bank Note List and Price Current, and, as a new and valuable feature, each number will hereafter contain two beautifully-engraved portraits of distinguished individuals—is published on the first of each month by J M. Emerson & Co., 1, 3, 5, and 7 Spruce street, New York, at the unprecedented low price of twenty-five cents a year. A valuable premium book is sent to each person getting up a club; and, in addition, the following rich premiums, amounting to over One Thousand Dollars!

will, on the 25th day of May 1855, be awarded to

will, on the 25th day of May 1855, be awarded to the twenty-six persons forwarding between now and that time the twenty-six highest numbers of subscri-hars in their color.

that time the twenty-six highest numbers of subscribers in their order:

The first premium, in money

The second premium, a sewing machine worth

The third premium, a sewing machine worth

The third premium, a sed watch worth

100

The fifth and sixth, each a gold watch worth

The next ten, each a silver watch worth

The next twenty, each such books as they shall select, at publishers prices, worth

THE INITED STATES MACAZINE THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE. Containing 32 large quarto pages, tinted covers, on fine paper, profusely and elegantly illustrated, is published on the 15th of each month, at the low prices of one dollar a year. A splendid premium is sent to each person getting up a club; and, in addition,

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Three Thousand Dollars!
is to be awarded to the 230 persons sending the largest number of subscribers For further particulars, see specimen copy of the Magasine, which will be sent on receipt of six conts, or specimen copy of the Journal, which will be sent gratis to any one ordering it. Address J. M. EMERSON & CO., Sep. 21. 1, 3, 5, and 7, Spruce st., New York. To newspapers giving this one or more inser-tions, and sending us a marked copy of the paper containing it, we will send both publications one year

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

IMPOHTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

HAVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millstones, I am now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and Mill Owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs in half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by nine out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place or the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or touch as lightly as he pleases. There are three very good reasons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try it. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pick-blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be dressed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five cents apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattaring ce

O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Millstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that there is not only economy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, sharp, grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand-picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is required to sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very soon learn to do a good job with the machine.

June 9—1y

Silas R. Dulim.

made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health-ns an evidence of which, he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment a physician remarks: It is evident that inhaling onstantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the ærial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeans is fer sale at all the Druggists throughout the country.

New York Dutchman, January 14.

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in an-

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE METRO-

For the Promotion and Encouragement of Man-ufactures, Commerce, and the Mechanic and Useful Arts, WILL be opened at the City of Washington, on Thursday, the 8th day of February, 1855, in the new and splendid Hall of the Smithsonian Institution, which is one of the most magnificent rooms in the United States.

To this Exhibition the Manufacturers, Mechanics,

RATUS.

THE subscriber manufactures almost all kinds of apparatus, and will always be happy to correspond with such as may need anything in that line. Having been for years a practical teacher of these actual wants of teachers. Price catalogues sent, gratis, on application. Goods shipped to all parts of the United States and Cauadas.

He refers, by permission, to Professor J. Foster, of He refers, by permission, to Professor J. Foster, o Union College, N. Y.; Rt. Rev. A. Potter, Bishop of Penn. C. B. WARRING, A. M., enn. June 29—26t Poughkeepsie, New York. FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Rev. Joseph E. King, A. M., Principal. Rev. Joseph E. King, A. M., Principal.

WINTER TERM begins December 7th, 1854;
Spring Term, March 28th, 1855.
New and superb brick buildings, with every desirable appurtenance, to accommodate 500 boarders, ladies and gentlemen.
The Faculty will consist of twenty Professors and Teachers, able to instruct the most advanced class of students. Board, fuel, and room, well farnished, \$1.65 per

week, if paid in advance; per term of fourteen weeks neluding tuition in common English and incidental n advance, \$27.60. in advance, \$27.60.

Arrangements are made for excursion trains, at reduced fares, from Troy and Castleton, on the first and last day of each term.

Circulars, with full information, may be had at thi office, or by applying to the Rov. H. B. TAYLOR Steward, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Oct. 5.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION.

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SORENESS OF THE BODY, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon, and evening, secording to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble, when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken aleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find the makers are sufficiently seemed to the sufficient of the sufficient sufficients.

themselves unwilling to forego its use when the ne-cessity for it has ceased.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTIMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured, by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them, if they can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs may be cured by taking

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up, and soon used by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up, and soon cured, by the use of Cherry Pestoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors, without the Cherry Pectoral, were saffering from the disease.

Repeated instances are reported here of patients who have been cured from

LIVER COMPLAINTS, by this remedy—so many that there can be a question of its healing power of the course of th hat there can be no question of its healing power ou hese diseases. It should be persoveringly taken, until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symp-

its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation; and where its is to apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidots to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of solds, coughs, hearseness, etc., and for shidren it is the pleasantest and safest medidine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have used it never will-

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Man

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intense excitement existing at present in relation to
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work have thus far met with the most flattering uncess. All who have an interest in the great Questions
that are now being agitated, are respectfully invited
to engage in the sale of this work. Such agencies
will be given as must meet with the most cordial approval. The work is bound in rich muslin, gilt back
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Oct. 5.

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M.A. Von Rothschild & Sons, in Frankfort-on the Maine. The following capital prizes must be gained, viz:

Aug. 3. 17 Lispenard street, New York.

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or
Nervous Debility, Discases of the Kidacya,

A ND all diseases arising from a disordered liver or
stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles,
Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullnes
or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Dimness of Vision. sations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision Dots or Webs before the sight, Feverand dull pain i

bots or Webs before the sight, Feverand dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, chet, limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the fleeh, Constant imaginings of evil, and Great Depre-sion of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by
Dr. C. M. Jackson at the German Medicine Store,
120 Arch street Philadelphia.
Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the
United States, as the cursa attest, in many cases
after skillful physicians had failed.
These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalid.
Passacsing creat virtues in the restlication of diseases.

Possessing great virtues in the rectification of disease of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the di-gestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and

gestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

More Home Testemony
PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1852

DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely sble to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hoofand's German Biters." They have entirely cured me. I am now estirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.
Yours, respectfully, John R. Cony,
Dt. C. M. Jackson.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoofand's German Bitters" in my family for the last four year, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and amp pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result. I have no heeitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours, truly,
Wm. Hughes,
Dr. C. M. Jockson.

Yours, truly, WM. HUGHES, Dr. C. M. Jackson, 171 Wood st. These Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby pos

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. They posses
great power in the removal of diseases of the liver
and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organs.
They are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.
Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal
eities, and at retail by Apothecaries and dealers
throughout the United States.
For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN,
and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.
April 1—3taw

NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUTE, No. 6 Bond street.

Under the charge and control of Guilford D, San-Under the charge and control of Guilford D. Sanborn, M. D.

THIS Institution is established for the exclusive treatment of all chronic diseases of the Lungs and Throat, by Dr. Sanborn's new system of inhaling, or breathing, medicated vapors. In effecting a radical cure of this class of diseases. no medicine of any kind is given into the stomach, but the treatment is directed and intended to remeve the cause, and not to publicate or smother symptons. Dr. Saborn was the first to advocate that Consumption is primarily a local disease, having its origin in the air cells of the Lungs, and not in the blood, as is the orthodox belief at the present day. Hence he applies his remedies to the part affected, and not into the stomach, which requires no medication. His success in affecting a radical cure of Consumption, before cavities are formed in the Lungs, by his method of treatment, is a complete and perfect triumph over the old antiquated method of using the stomach for a drug-shop. Patients are given food, not physic.

Persons who are convinced that they have a disease of the Lungs or Throat, which requires medical treatment, should not fail to apply for advice of treatment at the New York Lung Institute, either personally or by letter, giving a clear and full history of their disease, will be detected.

that there can be no question of its healing power on these diseases. It should be perseveringly taken, until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease.

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, it should be taken under the advice of a good Physician, if possible, and in every case with a careful regard to the printed directions on the bottle. If judiciously used, and the patient is carefully nursed meantime, it will seldom fail to subdue the disease.

FOR SETTLED CONSUMPTION, in its worst form, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in doses a dapted to what the patient requires and can bear. It always affords some relief, and not unfrequently curse those who are considered past all curs. There are many thousands, cattered all over the country, who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperats its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation; and where its situated that the relief of the lungs, by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation; and where its situation are known.

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Money to be forward amounts may be remit deposite. When money Beston, New York, Ph preferred. New Engis than New York State

WASHIN

THE CLOUD WIT

Since thou Behind the ci Three mon September sh October wi

Irliketh well And while I n Looks in up Like golden s

For when the The shadow And broade

Dim-seen, in sa In some eath With glances Who looket Where all the So, while the r Fold back th And, in the alte The sleek lea

I hear alone the Tuning its ro To murmurs of Entered according to act PHILIP H. ANTHON, in SHERWO

WAGER

A Tale of Saxon Sla

BY HENRY He prayeth b All things b For the dear He made an High up in the gray stituted the keep of the there was a suite of a which are discoverab apart, not only as t

guests and their at should now call the more social hours of ed, when the sexes i the enjoyment of don ty and pleasure.

The keep of Walth indeed all the smalle when private dwelling powerful, were constru ce above all bes building of an oblong circular buttress at the basement floor, we extending above the battlements, and termin a crenellated and fording a shelter to th defence to the corps d
For its whole heig
which occupied the w battlements, one of the

but, as it rose higher ger of escalade, by creasing magnitude, lanthorn of Gothic st lighted in the same as they ascended, form pleasant rooms of circ the several stories, and fitted as the sleeping was divided into the household offices; wh ing the third in elevat was reserved in one sixty feet by forty, lanceolated windows, of plate and mail, scu ic bearings, antlers of the bull, yet surviving forests, skulls of the

their ivory tushes, and the lofty groinings of of many a glorious da hall, the grand banqu while of its three turn chapel, a second a smalast the private cabine claime. Above this, were bed-chambers of and the dormitories pages, and seneschal, the keep, the rest of t various ont-buildings a ing walls and rampart The fifth story, at l above the inner cour-elevation above the ba on which the castle s those partitions, into forty feet in length by however, the first an equally in two square whole of the bower the ante-chamber, openin case, with a large roo to the right, commu chamber corresponding youd the vestibule, by t, lay the grand ladi the superabundance cence, and all the cence, and an which was the charact and deep settles, and period with gold and velve blazoned foot-cloths on ished steel, emulating

ished steel, enulating walls; mighty candela, of many kinds, some n of long-forgotten games and vessels of gold, a glass, and one or two. quiet nooks, with easying the feminine chara a lute, a gittern, and is a lute, a gittern, and a lute, a

a lute, a gittern, and twimplements long since of music written in the the age; some splendid ted missals and roman script, each actually we script, each actually we silks and embroideries a gorgeous surcoat of meedle sticking in the the fairy fingers had from their gentle task; the finest flowers of the